IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 55,903—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY,—SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be
Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
15th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12300
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN, "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 304 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 712 8
To London	,, 627 or	,, 528	,, 940-8 or	,, 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Apil
Semirami	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Apil
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th Ap'l
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 579 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
To London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

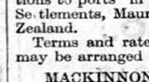
Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartole	7th April. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	...2185	Mon. 17th Mar.	11 a.m.	*P D. & C.M.
Kela	...1203	Thurs. 20th Mar.	9 a.m.	†C.M.
Lhasa	...2184	Friday 21st Mar.	‡6 a.m.	direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Verewal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 20th Mar.
†Lindula	3358	,, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 17th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 1st May.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Karachi ..	5566	15 Mar..	..
City of Athens ..	5594	..	18Mar
City of Vienna ..	4672	..	26 ,,
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 ,,	14 ,,
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 ,,
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester..	5551	,,	15 ,,
City of York	7810	..	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.
Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

HOTELS.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

HOTEL METROPOLE, MATHERAN
LATE GYMKHANA.

ORDERS registered for EASTER HOLIDAYS and SEASON.
Please apply—
P. MANECKJEE.
Tele. Address,
Metropole.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

There is an ancient custom which appears to have fallen into disuse, probably due to the misfortune or greed of the trade generally in arranging no limit in the direction of bulk, excepting, perhaps, with the confectioner whose toothsome, dainty, and moderate sized imitations in chocolate and sugar excite the appetite of both young and old of both sexes. We refer to presentations at Easter-time to friends and relations of the

EASTER EGG

which is believed to be a Christian emanation, borrowed from, and based on, the Pagan belief that the egg is the symbol of resurrection. When the presentation of the real egg enclosed in cotton wool became obsolescent the draper and haberdasher adopted imitations in magnified forms and fitted them with small ware and articles suitable for Easter-day presentation, the jeweller did the same to case his little fancies, and so did all kindred trades. The Easter egg began to grow in size year by year to enormous proportion outsizing those of the emu and the ostrich, surpassing the egg of the moa and even larger in proportion to the egg found fossil in Madagascar, the produce of the extinct (æpiornis) and which had a capacity equal to that of 148 eggs of the common fowl. In this materialistic age, however the giver of Easter gifts does not worry his mind as to whether his gifts should resemble inform the real reproductive body produced by the domestic hen. To-day the tendency is to give something of some permanent value and something useful. What more acceptable gift can be imagined than a

GOERZ TENAX CAMERA

with which it is possible to secure the best pictorial record of your EASTER HOLIDAYS (may be on the Hills of Khandalla, Matheran or Mahableshwar). Records in embryo to be developed and matured as finished pictures on your return to Town. The GOERZ TENAX CAMERA is indisputably

THE WORLD'S BEST.

The result in every case can be foretold and it will be certain as the shining of the sun in India TO-MORROW and the DAY AFTER. You suffer no loss from wasted films nor disappointments. Every snap is a picture when you are equipped with a GOERZ CAMERA.

Particulars of the VEST-POCKET TENAX and other models may be obtained from the Sole Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India; China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuysang	Tilnling
Lomdon	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Post Box No. 207, Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in	cases.
White Rose	150o	,,	,,
Chester	125o	,,	,,
Devoe's	125o	,,	,,
Monkey	125o	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
MESSRS. E. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER EGGS.

IT is wonderful to find how closely our own days are linked by language, legend, and customs to past ages. The students of folklore have discovered that many of the stories which fascinated our own child-minds have their origin in primitive days, and customs that we may have imagined to be comparatively modern, date back to hoary antiquity.

So with our customs: we practise many of them without thought of their immense antiquity. For example, the practice of giving "Easter Eggs" to our friends—who would suppose that it takes us back to the days of Abraham, back to the very childhood of religion and history to the ancient Persians among whom Zoroaster founded that singularly noble religion whose sacred Scriptures are the Zend Avesta. He taught men to believe in two great dieties, Ormuzd the good and beneficent God, perpetually at strife with Ahriman, the evil-power, for supremacy, and each striving to obtain undisputed possession of the great world-egg, which was further believed to have been "hatched" or created at the time of the year corresponding with our Easter.

As happened to many other practices of the ancient world, Christianity took over the egg-giving custom, and invested it with a new meaning; the egg became a symbol of the resurrection, because of the way in which life springs from its apparently dead substance. Then arose a practice of staining the egg red to commemorate the blood of Christ, and the custom became closely identified with the Easter or Paschal feast, while little by little the Easter eggs became the object of decorative art.

The natural egg is now, however, largely displaced for the purposes of this ancient custom by artificial devices, chief among which must be reckoned those dainty substitutes in CHOCOLATE specially made by MONGINI BROTHERS, who have also imported a large assortment of EASTER EGGS in dainty baskets, SATIN EGGS, WOODEN EGGS and CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE EGGS at prices ranging from

Annas 12 per dozen to Rs. 5 each.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office Nos. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1912.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 18th, to MONDAY, the 31st March 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 28th February, 1913.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1913, at 3-30 p.m.,(S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors' in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & CO.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1913.

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION At 11 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 28th March current.

Under Instructions from the Liquidators, (In one or more Lots as may be decided on at the time)

THE GOOD-WILL MACHINERY, PLANT, STOCK AND STORES OF THE CROWN MILLS, LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

A Company hither to engaged in the manufacture of Blankets and Rugs, At premises situate and adjoining the Lansdowne Jute Mills AT DAKHINDARI ROAD, BELGATCHIA.

Further particulars may by obtained on application to the Liquidators, E. W. VINEY, Esq., at 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or W. B. BLETSOE, Esq., at No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, or to the Auctioneers.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE, on Depot Premises, at four annas per dozen, a quantity of unserviceable WHITE PORCELAIN INSULATORS, suitable for demarcation of garden beds, carriage drives, etc. Apply to

W. H. ROWE,
Deputy Superintendent in ch.,
Government Telegraph Stores,
Bombay, Mazgaon.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1883.
THIRTY YEARS RUPEES 14,35,876-2-9.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will, on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1913, pay to the holders of Debentures of the above LOAN all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such Debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said Debentures at the office of the said Trustees, in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M., on the said 31st day of March 1913, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid—Dated this 22nd day of January 1913.

By Order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the Excavation, Masonry, Filling, Rolling and Consolidating Work in connection with the reconstruction of the Elpinstone Bridge and other works, situated between Masjid and Mazgaon Stations, in Bombay.

The principal quantities are roughly estimated as follows :—

Excavation	200,000	C.ft.
Lime concrete	50,000	,,
Masonry below ground	80,000	,,
Masonry above ground	136,000	,,
Filling	150,000	,,
Making up roadway	16,000	Sq. ft.

All Tenders should be put in a sealed cover and headed "Tenders for Elphinstone Bridge."

The Railway Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Tenders will be opened on the 22nd March, 1913, at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 24th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1913.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, Rs.14,35, 876-2-9.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will, on the first day of April, 1913, with the sanction of the Government of India, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, Sections 39 to 42, as amended by Bombay, Act I of 1881, Section 2, and Bombay Act I of 1899, issue Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rupees Fourteen Lakhs thirty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and annas two and pies nine.

The Debentures of this issue will be for such amounts as may be required and will be repayable to the holders thereof in forty-seven years, bearing interest in the meantime at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st October and 1st April in each year.

The interest on these Debentures will, by virtue of the provisions of Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By virtue of the power vested in them by Section 51 A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, and in exercise of all other authorities thereunto enabling the Trustees of the Port of Bombay reserve and set apart the whole of the Debentures of this issue for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE from SHANKER MARUTY KHARAT, the immovable property described below, situated at Duncan Road, Bombay.

All persons having any claiming any right, title or interest in the said property, by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 1758,1760, New Nos. 8889. 3 2 8892, Old Survey Nos. —— and —— and 1295 1295 new Survey Nos. 4755, 4754, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7329, 7330, and St. Nos. 65,67 to 77, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Dorabji, and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagubai.—Dated this 7th day of March 1913.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

,GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 g aln

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an annas extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application

Tel. No. 239. FIXED RATES.

BHISEY WAGLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,
GIRGAUM, GRANT ROAD MORTAR MILL, MANUFACTURERS.

Lime, Table-bricks, Mortar, Niru, Surti and Simpi Whitewash Quick-lime.

IMPORTERS.

Sand, Tandur and Shahabad Stones, and H Brand Cement, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN.
The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World Presents,
THE MOST WONDERFUL WOMAN IN THE WORLD.
SENSATIONAL & EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT, COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT.
AT
THE EXCELSIOR.
ANNIE ABBOTT.
THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.

The Woman with the mysterious power, who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGE.

£50 will be paid to any man who can lift Miss ABBOTT off the stage, whilst she has a flesh contact on them.

THE GREATEST PHENOMENON SINCE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

What is the mighty force that has baffled the Scientific World.

COME AND SEE AT
THE EXCELSIOR
TWICE NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8, and 10 to 11-30.

The Film Programme will include Magnificently Staged and Acted
ZIGOMAR,
OR
THE EEL'S SKIN.
The 3rd of the Series.

The Intrepidity, Audacity, and Ingenuity of the Notorious "Zigomar" are again exhibited in a most thrilling manner in this series, which surpasses all other issues.

DON'T MISS SEEING THIS EXTRAORDINARY DETECTIVE DRAMA.

A most Laughable Film.
A COMEDY IN A CUPBOARD,
OR
THE ADVENTURES OF A FAITHLESS HUSBAND.

ENTR' ACTE
MISS ANNIE ABBOTT will appear in the
FIRST AND LAST SHOW ONLY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY AMATEURS with play
JACK STRAW.
Farce in 3 Acts
BY
SOMERSET MOUGHANS
ON MARCH 27, 28, 29.
Prices—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

CONCERT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
T. E. LORD
AND
LADY SYDENHAM
AND
T. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE & MRS. PEIRSE.

In aid of the Relatives of the Seven Men belonging to H. M. Ship "PERSEUS," who lost their lives in H.M.S. "PERSEUS'S" Cutter in Persian Gulf, whilst engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic.

ABOUT THE 1st WEEK IN APRIL.

Given by the combined Officers and Ship's Companies of H.M. Ships 'HIGHFLYER," "PHILOMEL" AND "SPHINX."

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,, *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3⅞ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10

TURN OUT TO-NIGHT,
AND WELCOME THE RETURN OF
THE MALAGAS
THE MALAGAS
THE WHIRLWIND DANCERS.

NEW SONGS AND NEW DANCES.

DALY AND RAY
COMEDY DUO
first arrived from England with all the latest songs, skits, etc.

OUR "CINEMA" PICTURES.
ALL "EXCLUSIVE"
OUR GREAT "STAR" FILM.
FOR LOVE IS LIFE.
Most Powerful Drama ever Filmed.
Beautifully Coloured 3,600 Feet in length.

CARNIVAL OF NICE, 1913.
Most Gorgeous Procession in the World.
BATTLE OF FLOWERS.
BOBBY'S BOW-WOW } PATHE'S GAZETTE.

TWO HOURS' AMUSEMENT.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES,

MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, CHILDREN'S
CARNIVAL,
at 5-30 to 7-0.
RACES and SPORTS
PRIZES.
FANCY DRESS.
FANCY DRESS.
The wearers of the 20 best costumes (10 Boys, 10 Girls) will be given tickets for all Side-Shows available for one week.
GENERAL SKATING.
Usual Evening Session, 7 to 8-30.
At 9-30,
SCOTCH NIGHT.
SCOTCH NIGHT.
Special Performance of Scotch Music and Dances by the
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS,
AND SELECTIONS BY A MILITARY BAND.
Admission to Garden—Annas 8.
Scotch Dinner, including Haggis.

EASTER SATURDAY,
22nd March,
GRAND MASQUE BALL.
SPECIAL SUPPERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, one used to Remington Machine perferred. Apply, giving full qualifications, copy of testimonials, and salary required without which no application will be taken notice of, to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspaper. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced HEADMISTRESS, for a Girls' Middle School, Rajkot State. Apply to HAZUR COURT, stating qualifications and salary. One with experience of teaching in cullinary arts, hygiene, nursing and sewing will be preferred.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homjee Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Pollard and Pollard of London. In first rate condition, Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 405, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A very quiet HORSE, suitable for a nervous rider, regularly ridden by a Lady and a first-rate trapper. Rs. 400. No offers.

Apply No. 377, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PROGRAMME.

1. MAZDIE.....(King of Magicians).
IN NEW ILLUSIONS.
2. PICTURE.....Adulant Candle (Comic).
3. PICTURE.....Cultivation of Tapioca (Industrial).
4. PICTURE.....War on the Plains (Drama).
IN 2 PARTS.
5. PICTURE.....Const. Smith on the warpath (Comic).
6. PICTURE.....STOLEN PEARLS (Star Drama).
7. PICTURE.....The Last Word (Comic).

NO ADVANCE. PRICES AS USUAL.
TIME.
FIRST SHOW ..... 7 to 8-30 P.M.
SECOND SHOW ..... 9 to 10-30 ,,
THIRD SHOW ..... 11 to 12-30 ,,
MATINEES.
EVERY SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
ZIGOMAR
THE MASTER CRIMINAL. THE KING OF CRACKSMEN.
In a New Series of Thrilling Adventures.
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM SHOWN IN BOMBAY,
SEE
THE RESURRECTION OF ZIGOMAR
THE BURGLING ELEPHANT.
THE WAR IN THE AIR, &c., &c., &c.
1½ HOUR'S PROGRAMME.
6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-15 to 11-45 P.M.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.
1913.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL OFFICERS will find to the utmost advantage in ordering their requirements of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES, &c., or any kind of goods through SHELLIM & CO., Domestic Agents, 82, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

MONEY LENDERS.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffaloe's milk delivered morning and evening.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar Road, Dadar, only for Europeans, convent and schools handy. Rent Rs. 55 per month. Apply G. D. Smith, Dadar.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdgs Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

WANTED.—A PARTNER with a CAPITAL of Rs. 50,000 in an old Established and LUCRATIVE EUROPEAN FIRM. For further particulars, apply to Undersigned. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., Financial Agents, 18 Bank Street.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCENEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
DEALERS IN STATIONERY
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc. ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

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Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

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PETROL.
MOTOR OILS A. & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 16th March.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 16th March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Murzban Abad Road, Andheri, opposite FORD and Mr. Murzban's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, glassware and crokeryware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirrored back sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble topped tables, writing pier and side tables, plate glass door cupboard for silverware, screens, palm stands, Singapore cane furniture, English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, harmonium, gramophone with records, carpets, pictures, curtains, table ornaments, rubber-tyred Ralli cart, handsome and fast horse, harness, etc., the property of G. Gotthold, Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th March, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Executor of the Estate of a deceased gentleman.—

One D. B. gun by W. W. Greener with case, one D. B. rifle in case with implements, by Alex Henry, one D. B. F. P. gun by F. T. Baker, with case, 3 S. B. Winchester and short rifles with case, daggers, hunting knife, and sword, etc.

At 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 6 H. P. single cylinder De Dion car, in perfect running order just been overhauled and repainted with two buckets seats and a Dicky seat at the back, very quiet running, fitted with all nearly new accessories.

1 12 H. P. 2 cylinder, 5 seated "Bufford Car" in good working order.

1 14-16 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated, "Orlince" motor-car with Megneto Ignition side entrance, with glass screen and hood, in good running order and in good condition.

1 single cylinder, 4 seated, De Dion, motor-car, with Megneto Ignition, side entrance new hood, 3 lamps in sound condition.

The last two motor-cars can be seen at the Holborn Motor Works, Grant Road.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very Rare Artistic Pictures, old Vases, Sevres, Bronzes, old Curios, Furniture, etc., by eminent French Artists never before been exhibited in Bombay.

Under instructions from the Directors of the Exhibition of Pictures, Sevres and Bronzes, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., and the following days, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Waterloo Mansion, next to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey & Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very large rare collection of remarkable Works of Arts, consisting of very rare old China vases, rare busts, caskets, tea cups, one clock Josephine green ground, Empire of Imperial Factory, rare old Comfit boxes of different colours and gold relief decoration, bust Marie-Antoinette of Versailles, incense burner globe sevres, flower decoration, one pair Normand vases, one Egyptian tete-a-tete, purple ground rich empire decoration on each piece the heads of Napoleon and his family, plates festoon decoration, birds, decoration rays with flower bunch of grapes, one vase urn themire, six plates Sun Capo di Monti, one magnificent jewel-casket in rose wood, style Louis XV, six pairs Candelabres "Vieux Lison," one globe clock, lady's writing tables, with marble tops, one ink-stand Empire, two lamps gilded bronze, one casket Compiegne E. T. 'Gros-Bleu' Sevres, subject "Music Louis XV", one wedding casket Capo di Monti (an exceptional piece), one pair vases, style Empire, subject, "A She Warrior" (mythological subject), one column biscuit, representing on the top the seasons and on the bottom mythological subject, one ice dish ribbed sevres turquoise flower, style Louise XVI; four pairs figures intinerant merchants, representing the calls of Paris, one garniture composed of three vases, subject "Mythological figures" the centre vase forming clock with gong (an exceptional piece) and many others too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, 15th March, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at New Mangalwadi on Mahim Bazaar Road.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Jeeta Bhooder and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shanker Sadoba Vadke in pursuance of the power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of November, 1910, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land and ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at new Mangalwadi on the Eastern side of Mahim Bazar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 249, New No. C-3926 Old Survey No. 3-113 and New Survey No. 1536 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4753, and Street No. 82, and bounded as follows.—That is, on the East by the house of Damoder Bheema, on the West by the house of Padmibai, wife of Bapoo Gunpat, on the South by the Oart of Balkrishna Maneckjee, and on the North by the Mahim Bazaar Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for the Mortgages at their Office, No. 8, Hummum Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegant drawing, dining and bed-room furniture by John Roberts and other English makers at "Meher Mansions" on Cooperage, Fort, near the Bandstand.

On THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Ground Floor "Meher Mansions" near the Bandstand on Cooperage, Fort, very valuable and elegant teak and blackwook drawing, dining and bed-room furniture by John Roberts and other English makers, such as green tapestry lined drawing-room sofa, easy-chair and chairs by Roberts, English inlaid music, corner and China cupboards, English Sheratin glass top tea table, solid brass electric lamp stand with silk shade, recess shelves with silk curtains, Indian brass top table, French electric light figures, English inlaid mirror, English music stool and chairs, dining room table and chairs, sideboard, red leather top writing desk by Roberts, revolving book stand, glass front bookcase, Viennese design teak and blackwood bedroom suit complete with bed and real horse hair mattress, revolving electric fan with stand, large green cloth dividing curtain, and valuable pictures, etc., etc.

The property of D. Blythe, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshop Bungalow on the Tramway Line, at Parel, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed, entire drawing-room, dining room and bed-room furniture, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., large elegant teakwood screen, baby's iron swing cot, ice box, large fowl house, glass crockery, and platedware, carpets, and table ornaments, etc, etc., the property of A. B. Duggan, Esq., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—Full particulars will be given hereafter.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1913.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE landed property situate at Kalyan, G. I. P. Railway, out of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 70 of 1912.

Jaffer Husein and others.....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Administrator-General of Bombay, and Bai Poti Begum, widow.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Jaffer Husein and Syedalli Husein, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree made therein, dated the 25th day of September, 1912, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 16th day of March, 1913, at 4 p. m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those 15 pieces of land or ground containing by admeasurement 25 acres and 29 3-4 gunthas or thereabouts together with a dwelling-house, and a well built thereon, situate at Kalyan on the East side of G. I. P. Railway line, which goes from Kalyan to Poona, in the registration Sub-District of Thana, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue according to New Survey bearing Survey Nos. 100, 101, 103, 104, 134, 135, 136, 141, 142, Plot Nos. 1, 2, 0, 3, 4, and Forest No. 1. (1 and 2) 1 to 5, and bounded on the East by the boundary of Godwadi village, on the South by the railway line, and Survey No. 102, and on the north by the Survey No. 143, and boundary of Sahabad village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Unwalla Pherozeshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Receivers at their Office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1913.

VENNESSE AND COMPANY,
No 3rd, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 119 CASES MATCHES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.) near Mr. Abdoolally Shaikh Adam's godown at Clive Road, 2nd and 3rd Cross Lane, the undermentioned damaged cases of matches on account of the concerned.—

119 cases damaged matches of different Brands.

The whole of the purchase money to be paid on, the lots being knocked down, and the goods removed at once.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1913, at 4 p. m., (S. T.), at Colaba, near Grant's Building in the Jetha Nos. 48, 49, and 60, of Messrs. Vurdhman Jetsey and Co., on account of the concerned 14 F. P. Bales damaged Cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1913, at 2-30, at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—Bags of sweepings, cottonseed, wheat, linseed, harda bajree, rapeseed, iron bars, steel hoops and bands, E. casks, tilseed, barley, baggings, brassware, luggages, tiles, cocoanuts, jagree, old records, condemned sheets picking cotton, G. nuts, and other miscellaneous.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th March, 1913.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
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Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

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JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
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Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the aum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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Quarterly	„ 6 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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Frst Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
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Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHELLIM—ABRAHAM.—The marriage of Mr. Shellim (senior partner, Shellim and Co.) son of the late Major Solomon, with Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. D. Abraham, at "Magen David" Synagogue, Byculla, on Sunday the 16th instant, at 7 p.m. (S. T.)—All friends are cordially invited.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MAXWELL.—Feb. 24, at 19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburg, to Capt. Aymer and Lady Mary Maxwell, of a son.

NOBLE.—Feb. 20, at Denville House, Havant, Hants, the wife of Commander Noble, R.N., of a son.

SLATER.—Feb. 19, at Pyapon, Burma, the wife of Capt. F. M. Slater, Indian Army, Imperial Police, of a son.

BACK.—Feb. 24, at 7 Penlee Gardens, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Eric P. C. Back, R.N., of a daughter.

SINCLAIR.—Feb. 23, at Barming House, Maidstone, the wife of Col. H.M. Sinclair, C.B., late Royal Eng., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GODDARD—CLARKE.—Feb. 20, at Bushey Parish Church, Arthur Henry, son of the Rev. T. W. Goddard, vicar of Nazeing, Essex, to Mymie Sinclair (Fu), daughter of the late Capt. D. R. Clarke, 16th Lucknow Regt., and Mrs. Clarke, Leigh House, Leigh-on-Sea.

THOROLD—HUNT.—Feb, 19, at Frimley Parish Church, Major-Gen. R. G. Thorold (late Royal Eng.), to Frederica Mary, widow of the late W. Cecil Elton Hunt, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir James Cockle, F. R. S., formerly Chief Justice of Queensland.

DEATHS.

BENT.—Feb. 22, at 3 Grand Parade, Eastbourne, the Rev. John Oxenham Bent, M.A., formerly vicar of St. John's, Woolwich, son of the late Major John Bent, aged 81.

RAMSAY.—Feb. 25, at Cams Hall, Fareham, Capt. John Ramsay, late Royal Eng., son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, aged 69.

WYATT.—Feb. 17, at Dover, Jane Forbes, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. James Henry Wyatt, C.B., aged 76.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 11-30 a. m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

P. H. Dastur Memorial Fund, preliminary meeting, Municipal Council Hall, 5-15 p. m.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim : The grave is the last halt on earth and the first on the way to the world which is to come.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*
do do for Madras ...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W.R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	Panillac	Forget
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber
Melodies (from)	The Dollar Princess	Fall
Three Irish dances		Ansell
Excerpts (from)	Meyerbeer's Works	Godfrey
Valse	The Farewelle	Fetras
a Song (Cornet Solo)	Rose in the Bud	Forster
b Ragtime	The Gaby Glide	Hirsch

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mollandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Bavar a	Starke
Overture	Light Cavalry	Supps
a Op 264 A	Standchen	Czibulka
b Romance	Hobomoko	Reeves
Grand Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
Valse	My Happiest Days in Berlin	Gung'l
Selection	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo	Byrne

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Gladiators' Farewell	Blakenbury
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	The Queen of Hearts	Waldteufel
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic	Caryll
Cornet Solo	Berceuse de ccelyn	Goddard
Ave Maria..	.....	Schubert
Selection	Students Songs	Douglas
Two-Step	Anona ...	Grey

SALVATION ARMY (Apollo Bunder.)—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Otway (recently arrived from England) will conduct a special meeting in the above hall on Sunday evening next, March 16th, at eight o'clock. The Colonel will speak on his work of many years' standing, in many parts of Great Britain.

HINDU DIVISION OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.—The annual general meeting and the presentation of certificates to the members of the Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade will be held to-morrow evening at 5-30 p. m. in Sir Mangaldas Wady, when Sir Chinubhai Madhvalal will preside.

A TRAM ACCIDENT.—A tram accident is reported to have occurred on Thursday night at Kalbadevi, near the Alcazar Cinematograph show. Mr. K. E. Woodfall, a reporter on the staff of the "Advocate of India," was knocked down and seriously injured, necessitating his removal to St. George's Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, per s.s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. on Monday, the 17th March.—Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Foreric" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General PostOffice at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 18th March.

MISSING SERVANT AND CASH.—Bhagawan Damodar, a dealer in dry dates in Dongri-street, has reported to the Police that a servant named Abdul Razak Bin Ahmed absconded with Rs. 7,000 belonging to his employer. It appears that one Abdul Rahman Aziz, residing at Chowpatti, owed the complainant Rs. 7,000 on a hundi. The complainant sent his servant to Aziz with the hundi for collection. Agiz gave the man a cheque for the amount on the Eastern Bank. The servant is said to have cashed the cheque, but did not return to his master with the money.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society, to be held on Tuesday next, at 6 15 p.m., the opportunity will be taken to show members the particularly interesting collection of animals obtained by Mr. Shortridge recently in Mysore and Coorg. Both, Mr. Shortridge and Major Mayer, are in Bombay at present, the one leaving for Burma next week and the other for Ceylon, to carry on the work of the Mammal Survey of India, Burma and Ceylon. Mr. Crump, the other collector, has just left for Palanpurin, Northern Gujarat.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

Hundreds of pleasure-seeking folk flocked to the Tivoli during the past week and enjoyed a really first-class programme, full of fun and amusement. Last evening the talented Spanish trio brought a most successful season to a close. For three weeks has the little Comtesse Olga been captivating the Bombay public, her last performance evoked rounds of applause. The other two artistes, Cubby King, the tramp cyclist, and Miss Gladys Kerr, completed their contract. Both of them worked very hard indeed and deserved the applause they each received every evening. To-night an entire change of programme is being presented. We notice with satisfaction that the Malagas are once more in the Bill. It will not be forgotten how they took Bombay by storm two months ago, with their songs, duetts, and international dances. They have an entirely new bill of fare this evening, and no doubt will meet with a great reception. Their particular turn appeals and is understood by all communities, which is the chief aim of the management—to put on artistes that all creeds and denominations can understand and appreciate. Two new artistes arrived by the mail yesterday, for the Tivoli and make their debut this evening—Charles Daly and Ruby Ray, comedians fresh from the old country. They should have all the latest gags, songs, etc.

Induced by the success of their coloured drama, the "Path of Destiny," the management have been fortunate enough to obtain another long, exciting drama from the celebrated film-makers, Pathe Freres, entitled "For Love is Life." It is beautifully coloured, 3,600 feet in length, and with not a dull inch. The "Carnival at Nice, 1913," should be very interesting, especially the "Battle of Flowers." Several good comics will be shown and Pathe's Gazette. To sum up, the programme for to-night is well worth the weekly visit.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The current programme introduces the third series of Zigomar's 'thrilling escapades, and the vast number of his admirers who have followed that prince of bandits through the earlier series of his marvellous adventures, will find in "The Eel's Skin" fresh examples of his unequalled audacity and of his ingenuity. Stirring scenes are brought together, sensation follows sensation, and the audience will watch with interest the duel between this avowed enemy of society and his equally implacable enemy, the famous detective, Paulin Broquet. The series concludes with the bandit's daring exploit in an aeroplane, his defeat, and the final victory of the detective Broquet. "A Comedy in a Cupboard" supplies the comic situations that arise out of the adventures of a faithless husband, and the Animated Gazette completes another interesting programme of entertainment.

MISS ANNIE ABBOTT.

The little Georgia Megnet, as Miss Annie Abbott is called, and who appeared before several of the crowned heads of the world, has always made a great stir wherever she has performed. After one has seen Miss Abbott, there will be no fear of stating that she is all that is claimed for her, and the exhibiton is at once wonderful, novel, humorous, and intresting. Great scientists, like Thomas A. Edison and Sir William Thomson, believe it to be electricity. Though her performance is entirely inexplicable from a scientific standpoint, every thing is done openly. It is really a great phenomenon. Miss Abbott commences her engagement to-night at the Excelsior, where she will give two performances every night, **at 6-30 and 10 p.m.**

CORRESPONDENCE.

MATRICULATION AND OTHER EXAMINATION PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the Matriculation and other examinations of the Bombay University commenced last year, I announced through the papers that I would give as prize one set of my work, "Useful Instruction," in matters religious, moral, and other, in three vols. (price rupees 7) in each of the following cases :—

(a) To the Hindu boy or girl, who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(b) To the Mahomedan boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(c) To the Parsee boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(d) To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(e) To the girl of any community, who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the Matriculation Examination.

(f) To the student (boy or girl) of any community who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, from out of the four schools in Surat, teaching up to the Matriculation Standard.

(g) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Previous Examination.

(h) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Intermediate Examination.

(i) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the B. A. Examination.

(j) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the M. A. Examination.

I beg now to notify through the medium of your valuable paper that the prizes have been won as under:—

(a) Mr. Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmuk of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. The prize has been entrusted to the Principal for delivery.

(b) Mr Hussain Haji Sheriff of the New High School, Bombay, delivered through the Principal.

(c) Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Kanga of the Tutorial High School, Bombay, entrusted to the Headmaster for delivery

(d) Mr. John Samuel Shamsunder Malelu of the John Connon High School, Bombay, entrusted to the Principal to be delivered at the ensuing prize distribution.

(e) Miss Aimai Behramji Rustomji of the Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay, entrusted to the Sister in charge of the institution to be delivered on the coming Speech day.

(f) Mr. Bhasker J. Pathakji of the Sarvajanik High School, Surat, entrusted to the Headmaster to be delivered on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration of the institution.

(g) Mr. Umar Abba Katri of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, delivered through the Principal.

(h) Mr. Himmatlal Harilal Vakil of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, delivered through the Principal.

(i) Miss Florence Elizabeth Ezekiel of the Deecan College, Poona, delivered to the Student through registered book-post.

(j) Mr. Peshotan Sohrabshaw Doctor of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, delivered through the Principal.

My three prizes of the same set for College classes in the competitive examination held by the Sanatan Dharma Religious and Moral Education Propaganda Committee, have been won as under :—

(1) Mr. Krishnalal Venilal Thanawala of the B. A. class for higest marks in all centres delivered through Mr. M. D. Shroff, Hon. Secretary of the said committee.

(2) Mr. Sukhlal Ghelabhai Mehta of the Intermediate class for the highest marks in all centres delivered through the said Mr. M. D. Shroff.

(3) Mr. Jagannath Vithal Suhatanker of the Previous class for highest marks in all centres delivered through the said Mr. M. D. Shroff.

In conclusion I beg to thank most heartily the heads of the instititutions abovenamed for helping me in delivering my prizes.—Yours, etc.,

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader, High Court.

Dumas (near Surat), 13 March, 1913.

NAPIER TESTS OF BENZOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the importance of Benzol as a fuel for motor-cars, the Napier Works, in pursuance of their usual policy of investigation, took the following brake tests of a 15 h. p. Napier with both Benzol and petrol. The result was that the brake h.p. with petrol was 28·3, and with Benzol 28·6, thus showing a slight gain in h.p. from the use of Benzol. But more important still is the fact that although Benzol gave the greatest h.p., the fuel consumption worked out at ·75 a pint for each h.p. developed for an hour, whereas Benzol only took ·70 of a pint of fuel for each h.p. for an hour, so that you will see that Benzol both gave more h.p. and less fuel was required. From all points of view of the test, it was found a satisfactory fuel. This rather interestingly confirms the R.A.C. certificates which the Napier car received in August, 1907, when a six-cylinder Napier was entered for a Benzol text under R.A.C. auspices. The rating of the car was 38·4 h.p. and it was clearly shown that less Benzol was required to cover each mile than petrol. Thus, after nearly six years' interval, the same results are obtained, showing that both Benzol and the Napier cars are consistent.—Yours, etc.,

H. T. VANE.

London, W., Feb. 20.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.

GIFT OF TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief, 1913, desires to announce that, in consideration of their application for help, the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, Delhi, at their meeting of 12th instant, voted a grant of Rs. 25,000 out of their funds to the Bombay Committee, for which the Bombay Committee feel deeply grateful.

IT is considered likely that the third class cruiser "Philomel" will be sent home from the East Indies station when her commission expires in October next. Although the "Philomel" has done one commission and more than half of another with the East Indies Squadron, her appointment to it was to be a temporary one only. By October next several second class cruisers will be available for Foreign Service and one of them may take her place.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia 2,481 tons Captain G. Belsits arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Kobe, 11th February, via intermediate ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Himalaya 3,700 tons Captain H. G. Evans, R. N. R. which arrived in harbour on Friday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Aden brought the English mail a general Cargo and passengers.

The Steamer Shwedegon 1,996 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon 30 March with a cargo of bulk oil.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Hosume 993. tons Captain M. Fanning will sail to-day for Masulla and with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Lowmoor, 2560 tons, Captain J. Pippet will sail to-day for Port said (for order) and Manchester with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Karachi 3566 tons Captain D. Morrison sailed on Friday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Balfour 2552 tons Captain G. S. Symonds sailed on Friday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain S. Penny sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Patagonia 3,752 tons, Captain D. F. Danies arrived in harbour on Friday from Port Said 2 March with ballast.

Accami The steamer Teresa Accani 3,026 tons, Captain G. Coanseco arrived in harbour on Friday from Blymouth January 29, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onda 3,409 tons, Captain E. G. Carre sailed on Friday for Akyab with ballast.

The steamer Washington 2,659 tons Captain Stage sailed on Friday for Port-said with ballast.

MEN-OF WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt A A Nugent ...
RN Flagship
H M S Philomel....Comdr Ballard .....
R N Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ...
Spl Ser S
R I M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis .....
R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR 14.

African Monarch 2593 Dakers ...T M & Co
Capo Orlega 3136 M Donald...T M and Co
Clan Forbes ..... 3709 Hacket ... J F & Co
Faris..... 7-7 Coules ... ...
Arab Steamers
Himalaya ..... 5700 Evans... .. P and O Co
Kinoraig ..... 2342 Reid ..... K N and Co
Lufan Maru 296 Yamamuri .. K N and Co
Marmoris..... Soondr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Mantua... ..5905 ..... Vibert .....P. & O. Co
Nurani ..... 2870 McLennan ...P M & Co
Noor-el-Bahr..... 214 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Palamcotta ..... 2207 Stockwell .M M & Co
Patag nia .....3653 Davies ... .
Rivercale ..... 2742 Mackenzi ... T M & Co
Shah Jehan ..... 698 Nacoda ... ... Nacoda
Salsette ..2391 Le vellin...Aden...P and O Co
Shwedagon ...1939 Creagh ... ...
Teresa cocsama 3.25 ....Counse Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. MAR 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Wilburn	3727	Stevenson	.....	Boncea	... ...
					S Smidt and Co
F Crowley of Calcutta	827	McKillops	.....	...	...
			Genoa	...15-1	...K Nixon & Co
K Sanuki Mar	3389	Richards	.....	Kobe	... ...
					N Y Kaisha
M Fairport	.....	2413	Greig	...	W & A G & Co
S Lowmoor	...	2515	Pippet	...	W & A G & Co
N Ischia	.....	2,471	Belsits	.....	Kobe .....
				19-3	...R Line
Q Hoseinee	.....	993	Richardson	...	... ...
					B P S N Co

Dock Sale

Kola	.....	510	Elton	...Repairing	...M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	.....	553	Mohomed	.....	Bo S N Co
Netravati	.....	699	Fakeera	.....	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Olympia	3269	Kincaird	...L'pool	...	28-3
					W & A G & Co
3 Sicilia	.....	3187	.....	Magenzini	R Line
4 Beachey	.....	2697	Turner	.....	Kobe... ...
					T M & Co
6 Linda nfels	...	325	Maller	...W & A G & Co	
7 Habsburg	...	2394	Siberich	.....	Prieste... ...
				16-3	....A L S N Co
9 City of Marseilles	...	3230	Liverpool	.....	
			Dakar	...K Nixon & Co	
10 & 11 Arcadia	..3513	Jacobsen	...London on 1913		...P & O Co
15 Markgraf	..	2325	... ..	Bremen	...A S & Co

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Ischia	Belsito	Kobe, Feb 11
14	Himalaya ...	Evans	Aden, Feb 11
	Shwedazon ..	Creach ...	R'goon, M. 3
	Patazoni ...	Davies	Port Said, M 2
	Teresa Accame	Counseco ...	Plymouth, Jan 2

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
14	Helios	Hanlerson	Bangkok, etc
	C Matheson..	Harris.....	Fatticorla
	Grif Tisza L.	Lack	Melbourne
	Itinda	McClelland	Akyab
	Onda	Carre	Akyab
	Washington..	Stage	Port Said
	Ly of Karachi	Morrison	Liverpool etc
	Baron Balfour	Symonds...	Calcutta
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearances on Friday :—

Steamer Hoseinee Fazul ng, for Macalla
" Lowmoor, Pippet for Portsaid.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Baroda, for Persian Gulf etc
" Tiresa, Accame for Antwerp etc.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf etc.
" Himalaya, for China etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia, left Marseilles homeward on the morning of the 13th instant. Same steamer Colaba, arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Koinger arrived at Mombasa from Bombay via Lamu on the 14th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Moji left Moji for Hongkong and Bombay on the 13th instant.

The Austrian Lyd steamer Persia, left Trieste on the 12th instant and is due here via Karachi about 4th April.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS
PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Graham's Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar 13. BOMBAY, MARCH 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consol	71 9-16		1-16
3 do. Rates.	89	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	89 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 5-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	57 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	-2	1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20·15		
do do. New York	4·86 7-8		3-3
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 7-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ...77 9 ounce.
Exchange on India 8 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Sellers at the rates.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion...£37,490 00 Dec £ 00,000
Public Deposits...£26,800,000 Inc £ ,200,000
Other Deposits...£30,700,000 Unchgd
Govt. Securities...£13 000,000 Unchgd
Other securities...£24,000,000 Inc £4,100,000
Notes and Coin...£ 7,900,000 Inc £ 00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Moderate business.
Futures	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000 "
Imports	... 8,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·75—94
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9·91 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·52	6·52	6·51	6·49
+01	+01	unchgd	unchgd
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·45	6·35	6·23	
unchgd	—01	unchgd	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·15	6·13	6·11	
unchgd	+01	+01	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·36 July 11·79.
New York official Noon call May 12·13 July 11·90.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·13 July 12·03

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	15,000
" Receipts at " last year...	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	6,000
" Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton	...12·50+10
Futures—Month of May	11·91+09
Futures—Month of July	11·84+09

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 3-8 unchgd
Futures month of May	... 12·17+07
Futures month of July	... 12·12+07
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	...37 1-2 -1-2
Do. Months	... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—No minal	
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do Months—	... ...

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs.	... 35 3-8
do Months—Mar.	
Buyers &c	...Done. Quiet.
Barletta Russo —62 1 2lb	...35—3-8 Mar-April.
Buyers &c	...Sellers. Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...37 3-4—-4
Do Months	March—Sellers.

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...51 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	...52 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawapore	...45 -1—-2
Do. Months—	... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers	

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...47 unchgd
Do. Months—	... March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	...47-3 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... April-June.
London—Done—Sellers—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	41—1-2
Do. Months—	... Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6 16-5 + 1s 6 : Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No 7 quality)	...11 7-8—1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 1f unchgd.
Mar.-April—Sellers.—Quie but steady.	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £64 2-1—3-4
Copper Braziers	...£73 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	... d 7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff, to Bombay 15-6s. —Value.

SHEEP SKIN SALE.

Opened to-day with a poor demand.
Sheep Skins Madras Best.
" " " Good 2 to 3 lower.
" " " Medium parts a penny lower.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)	...13 6—1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment	...March-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Fair business at easier rates.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 10 1-2 unchgd
Do Months of Shipment	—Mar.-Apr.—Sellers.

Tone—Quite neglected.

German Beet-root 50 p.c.	.. 10 1—1d.
Months of Shipments	... May.—Sellers.

Tone—Continental selling orders caused easier rates

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	14 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Very quite in buyers favor

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...12 5 1-4—2-4d.
Months of Shipments	...Mar.—Value.

Tone—Firm,

Java Sugar—Quiet but firm. Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [14TH Mar. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported.
	Rs.		
12 Boxes Bulns	7,84,800	London	C'tered Bank
34 Boxes Bulns	22,10,520	do	National Bank
Sovns ..	15,000	do	do
5 Boxes Sovns.	3,76,000	Alexandria	do
3 Boxes Bulns	1,92,000	London	H kong Bank
Sovns ...	22,00	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Mar. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway... ..	62	70,01
B. B. and C. I. Rail'y	82	38,880

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " "	27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Mad. " "	31st Dec. " 8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady with rates unchanged at 1s 4d T.T., 1s 4d 1-32 on demand and 1s 4d 5-16 for 3 months sight credits business on either side of the account is slack.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16 [Mar
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 28th
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 1-2
Shanghai "	... 192 1-4
Japan "	...149 2-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 3-16 for cash and 95 1-4 for the settlement and closes unchangee. A small business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 3 0
Settlement ...	" 95 4 0

BULLIONS.—

Yesterday ready bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 5-8, but forward was 1-16 up at 26 15-16. New York was unchanged at 57 7-8, The market opened easier at 67 13-16 ex duty for the first settlement and after declining to 67 1-8 recovered slightly, closing as under. Ready bars are selling at 71 5-8

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	74 0 0
Australian "	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	"	71 10 0
1st Settlement	...	"	67 4 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	67 12 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	"	81 0 0
1st Settlement March	...	"	76 10 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	77 2 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of only 450 lakhs, Bills and 47 lakhs T, T. at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4d. 32 respectively, tenderers at thes receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 65.90 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 21st February and comes with the mail of the 28th February brings £30,000 silver, £240,000 bar gold and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	1,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	90,000
Madras ...	... "	1,30,000
	Total... "	3,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th February and comes with the mail of the 7th March brings £120,000 Silver, £360,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	8,30,000
Bombay ...	... "	1,290,000
Madras ...	... "	6,80,000
	Total... "	27,70,000

The steamer which left Loddon on the 7th March and comes with the mail of the 14th March brings £380,000 silver, £240,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,60,000
Bombay ...	... "	30,000
Madras ...	... "	1,30,000
	Total... "	4,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	6,45,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	13,15,000
Sundries	1,38,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	16,37,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	12,08,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	2,54,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	70,000	.....
Bullion	1,15,000	.....
Balance with other Banks.....	.....	77,000
Sundries	31,000	.....
Cash	.....	5,02,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	9,617	75,292	+20,325
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 13th Mar. 1913 ..	1,627,739	1,572,965	+ 54,774
Shipments for the week ..			
Europe ..	8,699	8,593	+ 1,106
China ..			
Japan ..	35,310	6,405	+ 28,935
Coast Ports ..			
Total..	45,039	14,998	+ 30,041
Total Shipments from 1st Sept 1912 to 13th Mar 1913 ..			
Europe ..	152,777	149,853	+ 47,924
China ..	15,143	15,157	— 214
Japan ..	430,485	464,127	— 33,642
Coast Ports ..	16,281	17,528	— 1,248
Total..	644,399	631,567	+ 6,828
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	15,151	6,909	+ 8,242
China ..			
Japan ..	17,452	64,010	— 6,558
Coast Ports ..			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 28th Feb., 1913 11,959 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 8th Mar. 1913—6,450 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish..	8,644	213,561	242,769
Central India..	3,828	12,764	16,723
Barsee and Nagar ...	3,410	86,776	71,115
Berar ...	20,463	327,486	396,135
Central Provinces ...	13,532	139,739	281,341
Total Comra	51,781	769,428	1,978,083
Dholleras ..	9,224	95,372	18,330
Broach ...	16,650	62,741	124,131
Compta and Dharwar ..	2,249	27,936	} 60,782
Westerns ..	1,196	36,613	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	3,245	33,783	94,318
Bengals (Bajputana) ..	7,938	78,075	33,230
Sind ..	2,591	96,067	58,137
Persian ..	125	1,320	2,764
American ..	473	a 25,592	84,820
Egyptian ..	.....	1,617	872
Other sorts..	... ..	1,169	8,429
Total ..	95, 17	1,627,739	1,572,965

a Or 20,401 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 13th Mar., 1913 ...	1,627,739
	2,027,739
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 13th Mar. 1913 ...	641,399
	1,383,240
Less Afloat	32,603
	1,350,639
Less Estimated mill consumption	556,000
	794,637
Less up-country by rail ...	18,409
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 14th Mar., 1913	776,228
Difference since last week ...	+27,833

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

We have again during the past week had a series of narrow markets at home, with small fluctuations daily. Nothing of special importance has occurred. Politics, and the position of the Money markets of Europe, still continue to affect Cotton, and overshadow the statistical position, strong as it is. There is no "go" in the market to cause an advance, and at the same time bears appear too nervous to depress prices to any extent while the future of the new crop remains an unknown quantity. Messrs. Neill Brothers Circular of the 12th inst. is rather bullish, and they would rather lower than raise their estimate of the present season's Crop, which in their previous report they said "looks like 14 1-4 million bales." They add in the above Circular that new crop accounts are generally favourable. The home markets close steady, and changes on the week are slight except in spot cotton in New York, which is 20 points down. Reports regarding the New Crop in America will now begin to affect the market. A telegram received to-day says that weather in the Atlantic States is bad.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures May ...	11·95	11·91	— ·04
" July ...	11·83	11·84	— ·05
Spot... ...	12·70	12·50	— ·20
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	12·18	12·17	— ·01
" July ...	11·17	12·12	— ·05
Spot ...	12 1-2	12 3-8	— 1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Apr.-May	6·51	6·52	— ·02
" June-July..	6·52	6·49	— ·03
Spot	6 3-4	6 7-8	— ·01

In the local market attention has been centered on the Broach position for March. On Friday evening last the rate for good Broach was Rs. 322 1-2, but on Saturday bull operators came out as buyers and by Sunday evening the rate in the bazaar had advanced to Rs. 329. From Monday to yesterday the market fluctuated between Rs. 327 and Rs. 331, and a large business was done in good Broach for March and April. The difference between good and fine Broach March has been Rs. 3 while fine for April delivery was done at Rs. 322 to Rs. 3 0. To-day good Broach opens at Rs. 333, and tendency is for a further rise as the bull element is strong, and tenders are likely to be weighed over. The majority of options will be declared to-morrow evening, 15th inst. In other descriptions there has been little doing and rates are easier, fine Khamgaon Akola March being now quoted Rs. 297.

Ready cotton except Broach has been dull with little enquiry and prices have declined further under the influence of a poor demand, increasing stocks, and a considerable anxiety to sell. Nice lot of Nagpur have changed hands at Rs. 306 to Rs. 308. Khamgaon styles have been offering at Rs. 293-95, and Khandeish fine at Rs. 278. Fine Bengal is selling at Rs. 263 to Rs. 265 Broach has been in good demand and fine cotton has fetched Rs. 330 to 333 and is to-day worth Rs. 335-36.

LATER.

Business was done in good Broach at Rs, 333 during the morning. At Colaba there was a fair demand for Broach and the rate for good advanced to Rs. 335. In other descriptions there was little doing. Closing rates are as under.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	321	April
Fine M. G. Broach ...	"	337	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	"	334	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	"	311-12	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	3 9-10	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	309-10	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	302-3	"
F. M. G. Dhamgaon-Akola	"	293-7	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	278	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	270	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	264	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	317	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	303	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000
Total Imports	...	37,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·56	6·56	6·55
+04	+04	+04
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·53	6·48	6·34
+01	+3	+03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·26	6·18	6·16
+03	+03	+03

FREIGHTS.

Market dull.—During the past week very little business has been done.

Antwerp.—About 1,300 tons light-seeds at, from 14s. 3d. to 15s. seeds at 16s. 6d. to 17s. cotton at 17d. March light-seed at 15s. 3d. to 16s. seeds at 16s. 6d. cotton 10s. April.

Liverpool.—About 1,500 tons 16d. 5d. seeds cotton, wheat at 17s. Mar.-Apl.

London about 600 tons 14s. 6d. to 15s, light-seeds.

Naples—about 3,000 tons 16s. 6d l.s. 18s. 6d. s c 20s. wheat April.

Fixtures—s s "Cairngorm." Full cargo Manganese Ore Margao to Barrow at 26 March Shipt.

s s "Dunrobin" Bombay to Antwerp

	Rates March. l.s.	s.c.	l.c.	April s.s.
via Hamburg 22s. March-April.				
The following are:—				
ANTWERP ...	16-6	18-6	16-3	18-3
HULL ...	16-3	...	16	
DUNKIRK ...	17	19	16-9	18-2
HAMBURG ...	17	19	16-9	18-9
GENOA ...		22		19-6
HAVRE ...		23-6	19	21
MARSEILLES..	17	18	16-9	18-9
NAPLES ...			20	21 wheat

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Small fluctuations have occurred during the week in sympathy with home advices. A moderate business has been done in ready. The tone of the market at the close is quiet as under.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7 14 0	B.T.
April-May. ...	"	8 10 0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The tone of the market has been quiet and prices are rather easier.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl-May	"	8 6 0	R.T.
Yellow Ogore.	"	8 11 6	R.T.
" Guzerat	"	8 9 6	B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market has kept fairly steady during the week but is quiet at the close and prices are slightly easier.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White Pissi ...	5	9 0	R.T.
White Delhi April-May...	5	8 6	..

POPPYSEED:—

The market has remained quiet but steady during the week and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

White April-May. ...	Rs.	12 14 0	B.T.
" "	"	14 10 0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Small fluctuations have taken place in this market. There has been a moderate enquiry at times, but at the close the market is quiet as under.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	58 0	0
Small White 15 p.c.	"	57 0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	49 0	0
Red Khandwa	"	53 8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	62 0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

During the early part of the week the market was quiet and rates were rather easier, but there is a steadier feeling at the close.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	50 0	0
Small...	"	48 0	0

CASTORSEED :—

The market has kept steady with moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	36 0	0
April-May	"	34 8	0

COTTONSEED :—

This market has also been steady with rates unchanged.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	26 8	0

MOWRASEED:

Quiet. Little doing.

We quote :

Forward	...	8	8	0 R.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	95,617 bales.
Wheat ...	...	66,124 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	43,991 "
Rapeseed ...	...	24,246 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	46,632 "
Poppyseed ...	...	60 "
Groundnuts...	...	50,510 "
Castorseed ...	...	71,312 "
Rice ...	...	154 218 "
Myrabollams.	...	26,494 "
Cottonseed ...	...	138,640 "
Mowrasced ...	...	2,578 "
Gram ...	...	9,036 "
Joowar ...	...	31,059 "
Maize ...	...	1,496 "
Barley ...	...	2,335 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has remained quiet but steady during the past week, with little business passing. China buyers have been out of the market, the rapid fluctuations in silver and exchange having been against business. The tone at the close is quiet with practically nothing doing.

Weekly sales from Shanghai 1,000 bales
Unsold Stock at ... 60,000 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The markets continue quiet with little business doing. The tone of Manchester is quiet with a limited enquiry.

GREY GOODS:—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

WHITE GOODS:—This market is also quiet with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is quiet. A little forward business is being done in Printed Scarves.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The local market is steady with a fair enquiry. The home market is quiet and slightly easier.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market here remains very quite. Prices at home are steady.

DHOOTIES:—The home market is quiet. The Bombay market is steady with a good demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—We have no change to report this week.

COAL MARKET.

The Market continues firm both for coal and freight from Calcutta. A fixture of 20,000 tons of Witbank Natal is reported as having been closed during the past week, and, a steamer of 8,000 each of Westphalian and Natal arrived in harbour during the week.

Approximate quotations are :—

	Rs.		
Powell Duffryn ...	25	0	0
Davisons West Hartley ...	23	0	0
Desherghur... ...	19	0	0
Jherriah	18	0	0
Transvaal	19	8	0
Westphalian	19	8	0

	Ready.	Forward.
Heilgo's Anthracite coal ...	Nil	Nil
" Standard ...	Nil	15

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowdrake Brand .....150°			per case.
American	Rs.	6	0 2
White Rose Brand... ...150°			
American	"	5	12 2
Chester Brand ....75°			
Abel Adam	"	5	0 2
Davoe's Lamp Brilliant 76°			
Abel Adam	"	4	12 2
Monkey Brand .....125°			
American	"	4	12 2
Tiger Brand ... .125°			
American	"	4	12 2
White Camellia Brand in tins 125			per 2 tins
	"	4	3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ....125°	"	4	3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk w thout tins ..125°			per 8 l gals.
	"	3	9 0
			per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins...125°	"	4	3 0

Strong and advancing.

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

(Continued from page 4.)

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... 12 4 1-2

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec... 12 1 1-2

Closing Tone of Market { Quiet } and unchanged

Special Feature ...

LONDON, Mar. 13.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	64 15 0
„ Best English Selected.	70 10 0
„ Braziers	80 0 0
„ Tone of Market ...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	22 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	215 0 0
Yellow Metal	6 15-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. J.O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	11 17 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 3 9
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 6 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 6
Lead Pig English	16 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot	26 5-8
„ 2 months hence ...	26 15-16
„ Tone of Market— ...	Quiet with little doing

LONDON, Mar. 13.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	26 5-8
Silver 2 months	26 15-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet with little doing
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market	do
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 89
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...£ 73 9-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 89 3-4
Sterling loan	£ 89 3-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 75 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 63 3-8
Bar Gold per oz ...	77-9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ...	25-25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87 3-4
Interest day to day loans ...	5
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 14.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool	G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar-Apl. ..	6·52	6·54
Apl.-May ...	6·52	6·54
May-June...	6·51	6·53
June-July...	6·49	6·51
July-Aug....	6·45	6·47
Aug.-Sept...	6 35	6·37
Sept.-Oct....	6·25	6·27
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·15	6·18
Nov.-Dec....	6·13	6·16

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th Feb. 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,166,902, and was held in the following form —

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15).....	4,000,000
Gold in India	800,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England.....	360,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.....	1,056,226
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 30th Sept. 1912 price on 30th Sept.).....	9,596,399
Securities since purchased (cost price).....	6,354,277
Total ...	22,166,902

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., write from Manchester, on Thursday, 20th February, 1913 the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 1st this year. Bales this year. Bales last year.

Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,454,620	1,109,590
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	1,281,160	999,580
American deld Spinners for the week...	256,000	434,000
American into sight for the week	207,000	388,000
American into sight for the season	11,280,000	12,591,000
Receipts at American Ports	8,094,000	9,475,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,536,000	5,954,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,301,000	4,863,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton.....	431,000	411,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton.....	125,000	85,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	132,000	62,000

During the first 4 days of the week since our last report, Liverpool Spot American declined 34 points, and New York in the same time 35 points.

In this market there has been a continuous shrinkage week by week in the sales of piece Goods and Yarns, chiefly accountable to the India Markets which rea well brought ahead, but also to a great extent to inactive markets in S. America, Egypt, and also on account of the war in the four Balkan Countries, Greece and Turkey. The continued succession of good harvests in India caused a great increase in the demand for Cotton goods, which is natural, and we have booked so much for that country, that foreign markets which have wanted to place orders, for various materials have frequently met with the reply that the Makers are engaged for India there is a limit of course to the capacity of any country in buying, even after repeated good harvests, and many people think this point has been reached in the case of India ; anyway if is prudent to go slow until it is known what sort of a S. W. Monsoon the next will be. The delay in the negotiation of the Loan to China is no doubt preventing a considerably expansion of business in that country, further Natives Banks are reported from Shanghai as opening after the New Year's festivities, and there is sufficient enquiry in this market to warrant the inference that a largely increased trade could be done if matters were settled all round.

Further weakening tendencies are found in the fact that Continental Spinners, Manufacturers and allied industries, viz : in Austria, Italy, Russia and France are short of orders, and in many cases are running short time many of these firms have assisted in breaking Cotton prices in the Liverpool Market by liquidating their long contracts for Cotton, where previously their buying so heavily had largely accounted for both the advance and firmness of Cotton prices.

On the other hand the American Manufacturing industry is reported as doing very well and certainly the spinners have taken an enormous amount of Cotton this season, being 325,000 bales ahead of last season, while all other Countries are behind last year a further Bull feature was the circular of Messrs. Neill Bros., who reduce their estimate of the American Crop from 14 1-2 to 14 1-4 miilions bales, while at the same time maintaining their estimate of 14 3-4 million bales, as the world's consumption, thus on their figures, reducing the surplus for carry-over by 500,000 bales at the end of the Season.

The Cotton Markets are now turned "bear" but "bulls" argue it may be a mere passing phase and that much will depend on the attitude of the big leaders in America; it is suggested they will welcome a big unloading as it will tend to give them control later; this view was not confirmed yesterday as the heavy bear offerings at New York forced Spot down 10 points and present crop futures 13 to 17 points meanwhile L'pool had advanced Spot 6 points, and to-day at noon had declined 5 points amidst these daily fluctuations it is scarcely possible to give a forecast of the immediate course of the Market holders of Cotton, however, in the Southern States are not pressing sales and the Continent of Europe also stopped unloading for the moment, while reports from India state that the dearness of money is hindering business.

DAILY EXPORT.—MAR. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 16 tons oil cakes, S Pestonji and Co ; 325 cwts horns, A Esmail.

City of Karachi s—16 bales wool, A H Mawjee and Co ; 1,625 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

City of Marseilles s—1,449 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co ; 19,500 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—2,371 cwts barley and 3,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Arcadia s—2,000 cwts wheat and 592 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 11 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales hemp, D Sassoon and Co ; 26 cwts cardamon, G Suchedena ; 31 1-4 cwts fishmaws, C Moledina ; cwts mica, S Dadabhoy ; 256 cwts cottonseed, The Indian C Oil Co ; 85 cwts sandalwood, S Nowrojee and Co ; 5 bales cotton, H G H Mohamed and Son.

FOR ANTWERP

Lindenfels s—125 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 75 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Teresa Accame s—2500 tons manganeseore, J Finlay and Co.

Himalaya s—850 tons manganeseore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Fairport s—1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Crown of Castile s—2002 cwts linseed and 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, The N F and C Corporation Ltd: 30 tons iron scrapes, G Hakimjee and Co; 600 cwts linseed, M Somjee; 3999 cwts teelseed, 600 cwts castorseed, 7200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 303 bale cotton, Salomoon Bros; 998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

Sicilia s—2 bales cotton and 3 cases curiosity, J R Grugy.

FOR PORT SAID (for order.)

Lowmoor s—4018 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hamuki Maru s—600 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 650 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kanuki Maru s—400 bales twist, M B Saisha; 350 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sanuki Maru s—1,200 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

Beachy s—1,100 bales cooton, Ralli Bros;

Ischia s—147 bales cotton M B Kaisha ; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sanuki Maru s—450 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Ischia s—53 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Beachy s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Sanuki Maru s—200 bales cotton M B Kaisha ; 1000 bales cotton. Japan C T CO ;

FOR OSAKA.

Beachy s—1,200 bales cotton Ralli Bros ;

Sanuki Maru s—150 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Sanuki Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co ;

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	8 p c	861
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	16 5
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	94
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1750d
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1480
Bank of Baroda ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	71½
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	13
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12 „	5704
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Back ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	1½	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		31
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£19
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	90
Mercantile Bank...	£21½	£22	7 „	£19
Do. ...	21	21½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	765
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	110
Benar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	280
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	750
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	540
Century ...	100	100	3	290
Central India ...	500	500	70	2230
China ...	1000	1000	...	775
Chhd Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1500
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	725
Crescent ...	100	100	4	108½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1080
Crown ...	500	500	20	540
Daaid ...	450	250	10	491½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	.	503½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1700
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mobur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	700
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	501
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	225
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	157½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1315
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	770
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1330
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2150
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1530
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3115
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	255
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1020
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	151½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	857½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4950
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	80
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1380
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	130
Swan... ...	250	250	10	282
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	30	1520
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	400
do P	500	500	Nil	632½
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	645

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	1·5
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankna ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile...	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	58
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	582½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	185
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	176
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	20	965
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld... ...	10	10	8½	33
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	120
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co... ...	100	100	5 p. c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co... ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ „	174
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	100
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O.	100	100	4 p. c.	...
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	72
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	330
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	830
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	90
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	101
Tata I. St. Co. D. P. Ld	80	80	...	220
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	173
Telephone Co	50	50	30 p. c	2 2
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	61
	500	500	yr. 30	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Port	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	128¾
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	260
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	855
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	345
Volkart U P Co. Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	645
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137xd
Sindh Light Rys Ltd (Mirpur Kha... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	135
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	600cd
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ „	135
Central Provinces..	25		4 „	96
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 „	120

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Palm Sunday.—16th March, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason —7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 99, 528, 556, 522; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.—Preacher Revd. W. A. Sawtell, Canticles—Chants. Hymns—99, 91, 98. Collections for—Cathedral Sunday Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 6 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays 'Passion music' at 6-30 p. m. (Messiah).—Choral Services at 6-30 p.m., on each day in "Holy Week;" from the 17 to 22nd March, inclusive.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-15 a. m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) ; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.—Preacher Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood. M.A., C.M.S.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba—Clergy ; Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m., and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy : Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon, D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—English—8 a. m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Marathi—9 a. m. Holy Communion, Morning Prayer and Sermon. Gujerati—2-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu) : 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m. Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Mattins and Sermon. Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass, Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Procession and Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte,—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m. ; 7 a. m.; 8 a.m 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m.; 7-30 a. m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service. 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m., High Mass; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios—6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) ; 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours),—New Sonapur—Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Gartison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a. m , Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Sunday School, 5 p. m.; Social Hour 9 to 10 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes; Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Gospel ; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Gospel ; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p. m. Pleasant Sunday evening open to all from 9 to 10 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church) Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain, Rev. J. Cameron, 9-30 a. m., Morning Service. 6-30 p. m., Evening Service, Psalm .16, Hymns 538, 53, 352.

United Free Church of Scotland. Waudby Road—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A. Sunday Services 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Service for Young People. 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher—Rev. R. M. Gray. Collection for European Relief Association.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English), Preacher, Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p. m. Evening Service (Marathi) Preacher, Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

HOLY WEEK 1913.

Palm Sunday, March 16th.—7-0 a.m. Holy Communion (Plain); 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-33 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral, 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.

Monday, March 17th.—7-15 a.m. Matins; 7-45 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-0 p.m. Evensong; 6-30 p.m. "Story of the Cross" and Address.

Tuesday, March 18th.—7-15 a.m. Matins ; 7-45 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-0 p.m. Evensong; 6-30 p.m. "Story of the Cross" and Address.

Wednesday, March 19th,—7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany ; 7-45 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-0 p.m. Evensong ; 6-30 p.m. Passion-Music.—"The Messiah."

Thursday, Maundy Thursday, March 20th 7-15 a.m. Matins ; 7-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) ; 6-0 p.m. Evensong ; 6-30 p.m. "Story of the Cross" and Address.

Good Friday, March 31st.—7-15 a.m. Matins ; 7-45 a.m. The Litany and Ante-Communion Service; 10-0 a.m. Children's Service ; 12-0 noon to 3 p.m. The Three Hours' Devotion : 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.

Saturday.—March 22nd.—7-15 a.m. Matins ; 7-45 a.m. Ante-Communion Service ; 6-30 p.m. First Evensong of Easter (Choral).

The Addresses in Holy Week will be given by the Revd. W. A. Sawtell, those at the "Three Hours Devotion" by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

EASTER.

6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral); 6-0 a.m. Holy Communion ; 7-0 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-0 a.m. Matins.

Easter Day.—8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. evensong (choral) and Sermon. Preacher Lord Bishop of Diocese of Bombay 7-15 a.m. Matins.

Easter Week (daily).—7-45 a.m. Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m. Evensong ; Wednesday, 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 13.

Surgeon-General Sloggett, Director, Medical Services in India, will arrive at Karachi, on the 15th instant, and tour to Hyderabad, Sind, arriving there on the 19th, at Quetta, on the 21st, at Multan on the 27th, at Lahore Cantonment on the 28th, and at Peshawar on April 1st.

The Government of India have decided that subadars and trumpeters of the Frontier Garrison Artillery shall in future be equally eligible with subadars and trumpeters of the twelve batteries of the Indian Mountain Artillery for promotion to the grades of subadar-major and trumpet-major.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

STAFF.

Captain J. W. J. Alves, 93rd Infantry, is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

Captain D. M. Patrickson, 86th Infantry to be Station Staff Officer, St. Thomas, Mount.

Captain W. B. Roberts, 101st Grenadiers, to be officiating Adjutant, Coorg, and Mysore Rifles.

Colonel O. M. R Thackwell, Commanding Royal Engineer, is transferred from the 5th to 7th Division.

Major E. C. Ogilvie to officiate as Commanding Royal Engineer, 5th Division.

Major L. H. Close to officiate as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow.

Captain H. R. P. Dickson, 29th Lancers, is appointed Tutor and Guardian to the Maharaj Kunwar of Bikanir.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Captain A. L. Paris, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 8 months, ex India; Captain C. K. V. Brown, 102nd Grenadiers, 7 months 19 days, in India; Captain D. P. Tollemache, 7th Hussars, 3 months, 21 days, in India; Lieut. W. P. J. Akerman, 10th Ammunition Column, R. F. A., 6 months, Medical Certificate Captain G. W. Willock, 1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 4 months, ex India. Lieut. E. Masters, 108th Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Jenney, Indian Medical Service, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. S. T. P. Larcom Barte, Royal Horse Artillery, 3 months, ex India; Captain G. Gould, 2nd Lancers, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. G. F. S. Allen, 32nd Lancers, 1 year, ex India, Medical Certificate; Captain C. W. Lyon, 42nd Regiment, 8 months, ex India; Major H. A. Carleton, 90th Punjabis, 3 months, in India; Major H. R. McGill, 90th Punjabis, 3 months, in India. Captain E. H. F. Apthorpe, 90th Punjabis, 3 months, in India; Lieut. D. G. Porteous, 90th Punjabis, 4 months, in India; Captain B. H. Hall, 98th Infantry, 1 year, ex India; Lieut. M. C. Coote, 107th Pioneers, 3 months, in India; Lieut.-Colonel C. W. R. Healey, Royal Army Medical Corps, 7 months, ex India; (Reverts to Home Establishment on expiry of leave).

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Major G. B. Kidd, 123rd Rifles, 3 months, Medical Certificate; Captain H. I. Harkness, Supply & Transport

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King visited the show of the Shire Horse Society in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Feb. 26. His Majesty, who had a loyal reception from the populace, was received by the president (Sir Walpole Greenwell), and members of the Council, including Lord Bathurst (president-elect), Lord Middleton, Lord Coventry, Lord Lucas (representing the Board of Agriculture), Sir Alexander Henderson, Sir Arthur Nicholson, Col. W. H. O. Duncombe, Mr. H. H. Smith Carington, and Mr. H. W. Gilbey. His Majesty saw the judging of the championships from the royal box, and afterwards went into the ring and presented the cups to the successful exhibitors, the president having the distinction of receiving from the hands of his Majesty the two gold challenge cups that for the best mare becoming his own property. Lord Rothschild in 1909, and Sir Alexander Henderson in 1898, are the only other exhibitors who have won both cups in one year, and Sir Walpole Greenwell was heartily congratulated on his success during the year of his presidency.

Viscount Knollys, who for forty years, was private secretary to King Edward, and has acted as principal private secretary to his present Majesty since he came to the Throne is to relinquish the duties of that post during next month. No definite date is yet announced for his resignation to become effective, and he will remain in office until after the State opening of Parliament. He will not, it is stated, cease entirely to be on his Majesty's personal staff. The news of his retirement, though it has been anticipated for the last twelve months, will be received with great regret by everyone who has had any connection with the Court during the last three reigns. Lord Knollys has all his life been in close relation with the royal family, as his father, General Sir William Thomas Knollys occupied various offices in the royal household.

After the meeting of Parliament on March 6, to wind up the remaining business and the prorogation on the following day, the new session will be begun on Monday, March 10, and after the debate on the Address every effort must be made in the House of Commons to get through the necessary financial business by the end of the financial year. There is a danger that the time which ought annually to be given to the debate on the Address will be cut down, and it is probable that some kind of closure resolution will be adopted to ensure the passage of the remaining financial business before March 31. This business consists of the following items:—The Vote on Account, Committee and Report stages, for which at least two days are required. Setting up the Committee on Navy Estimates, for which purpose it is necessary to move the Speaker out of the chair, on which motion the Minister makes a statement and getting Votes A and 1 for men and money. Setting up the Committee on the Army Estimates and getting Vote A for men and a Money Vote. Passing a Consolidated Fund Bill embodying the grants which have been made, for which three days are required. The Bill is generally brought in at the end of a sitting, but one day must be given to second reading, the Committee stage, though generally formal, ought to be taken on a separate day, and another day is necessary for third reading. In the case of the Army and Navy Estimates one day must be given to getting the Speaker out of the chair to set up each Committee, and two days for the discussion of the actual Votes in each service will presumably be necessary. This means eleven days' business, if a very inadequate minimum is adopted.

A meeting of the executive of the Unionist Party was held on Feb. 22, at Liskeard for the selection of a candidate for the Bodmin division of Cornwall in place of General Sir R. Pole-Carew, who will retire at the dissolution. Mr. C. A. Hanson addressed the meeting, and it was unanimously decided to recommend his name to a meeting of delegates which will be held.

Alderman William House, president of the Durham Miners' Association, and Mr. Tom Wing, formerly member for Grimsby, have been adopted as Labour and Liberal candidate respectively in the Houghton-le-Spring by-election. The Unionist candidate is Mr. T. Richardson.

Suffragists are busy in the Houghton-le-Spring division, and representatives of the non-militants have interviewed Mr. Thomas Richardson, who favours woman suffrage, but desires that a referendum of men shall be taken.

At the annual meeting of the North-West Norfolk Unionist Association, Mr. Neville Paul Jodrell announced that he was prepared to contest the division for the fourth time in the Unionist interest, and he was formally adopted as prospective candidate.

Mr. Stopford Brooke has consented again to contest the Bassetlaw division of Nottingham as Liberal candidate in opposition to Mr. Hume-Williams, K.C., the Unionist member.

On Feb. 21, a Unionist demonstration was held at Tunbridge Wells, at which Lord Selborne was the principal speaker Lord Hardinge presided, and Capt. Spender Clay, member for the Tonbridge division, also spoke. Lord Selborne, speaking of a national policy, said that unless Unionists made that their ideal they had no place in the State. Those in power now never thought of their country as a nation. They thought only of those, whose votes they wanted. A democratic country could not be run on those lines. The Unionists represented half the electors of the country and an absolute majority of Englishmen, and Englishmen had been swept aside, and the Constitution had been broken and destroyed in spite of their protest. They would not recognise the validity of that work, nor the validity of what was being done in regard to the Church in Wales. (Cheers.) Turning to the question of agriculture, Lord Selborne said that reconstructive work was necessary. Why could not the Radicals do it? It was because a large section of Radicals took such an uncharitable and malignant view. ("No, no.") He did not say that all Liberals were uncharitable or malignant, but he asked all who read their Press to believe that the view they took of those who did not vote for their Church and land policy was uncharitable and malignant. (Cheers.) He wanted to speak of the reconstruction of life in our country districts. Others were turning their attention to this question. He was a little uncharitable as to the motives of some of them. (Laughter.) Mr. Lloyd George was taking this question up (A voice—"Bless his heart"), assisted by a committee largely composed of plutocrats, monomaniacs, and aliens. (Laughter.) He did not doubt that Mr. Lloyd George was genuinely anxious to do good to the agricultural labourer, but he was afraid he would not be sorry if he injured the farmer and the landowner ("Oh!"), and would have an eye on the votes of the labourer at the next election. In the past landowners and farmers had lost money by paying wages at times of great depression, and he could not see that the millionaires, monomaniacs, and aliens, who formed Lloyd George's committee of investigation could show any such record. Wages had been low, because this was the only country in Europe, where agriculture received no protection from the tariff.

Lord Derby was in the chair on Feb. 24 at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association, of which he is President. Mr. Bonar Law sent a telegram regretting his inability to be present, and Lord Lansdowne wrote:—"The future of this country is in the hands of its working men; and, unless I am much mistaken, the present—Government has already been found out by the working men of Liverpool. We shall look to them and their fellow-workers to help us to rid the country of a Government, whose unscrupulous methods are becoming more intolerable every day." (Cheers.) In his speech, Lord Derby referred to the recent crisis in the Unionist Party, and said he deeply appreciated the self-sacrifice of those who might not see eye to eye with some of them in that particular matter. If time should prove that they were right, and he and those, who thought as he did, were wrong, no one would be more ready to follow and work for them than he would be. He did not think that even yet people realised how absolutely important the House of Lords was. In fourteen months, without any appeal to the country, the Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Church Bill might lie upon the table waiting for his Majesty's signature. ("Shame.") They ought to be ready at the next General Election, when those Bill might actually be law, to show that they had been passed against the will of the people, and by returning a Unionist Government give them a mandate to try and mitigate the injury and injustice which those two Bills might impose. (Cheers.)

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a letter to the Duke of Westminster from the Victoria Cannes, Feb. 21, says:—"I am very glad to see that you are still active in pressing the new project which you have put forward for raising a fund to carry on the Imperial Reform, Campaign, and, although I believe that reform to be near fulfilment, I do not hesitate to say that its success will largely depend on you and on those who have contributed to give to it its due prominence. Its importance as a national movement needs no emphasis from me, but the efforts which have been made must be continued if the policy is to succeed. I do not think we have any reason to be disappointed at the recognition that it has received from many quarters, and I feel that, with the support already given, there is no doubt that it will receive more general approval still. At any rate the acknowledgment it has already met with is encouraging. We ought, however, not to allow what has been so well begun to rest here. There is nothing in what has recently occurred to make it impossible for us to continue our propoganda on the same lines, and I have every confidence that those who have associated themselves with this movement will take care that their work is pressed to a successful conclusion.

Speaking on Feb. 21, at a Primrose League meeting at Darwen, Lord Salisbury said he hoped that, when a Unionist Government got into office, they would introduce a system of referendum, so that, when the people had not decided on matters of importance, they should have an opportunity of so doing. The point of view of his own party was that our institutions, as they had been handed down, should be defended, and therefore they did not want to identify themselves as a party with any violent changes. He said "violent," because there were certain changes they ought to favour. He applied that to almost any question, including the fiscal question. His party were in favour of certain changes in our fiscal policy, but not violent and revolutionary changes: The change they wanted was a moderate one.

In reply to one of his constituents Mr. Asquith has written:—"As you are probably aware from answers which I have recently given in the House of Commons, the question of Land Reform is receiving the careful consideration of the Government. I regret that it is not at present possible for me to give any indication of what the policy of the Government in the matter will be; but, as I have already stated, what is known as the single tax will not form part of it. With regard to the last part of your letter, I can only state that the question of further measures of statutory devolution has not been lost sight of by the Government.

As an example of the Welsh Church Bill on the progress of Church work in Wales, the Times has received from the Central Church Committee, a statement of the position in the parish of Cadoxton, Barry, which contains the poorest class of inhabitants. The population at the last census was 20,000, and in 1884 about 200, the cause of growth being the creation of the Barry Docks. The inhabitants are all of the labouring class. Owing to mortgage on buildings and want of the necessary class to maintain the ministry, the Nonconformist chapels, which are unendowed, are struggling to meet mortgage charges, and cannot afford to pay a minister. In one ward (Cadoxton), two Nonconformist chapels have been closed, and the three remaining have no minister. The Church has two churches and two clergy. In Barry Road (adjoining Cadoxton ward), with very poor people, there are three assistant clergy whose sources of income are:—Additional Curates Society, £60; Llandaff Church Extension Society, £20; parochial contribution. £180; rector's contribution, £130,—total £390. The Church can now, for its work in ten years (1903-13), show:—1, First portion of church built (when complete it will seat 1,000), £7,000; 2, theatre converted into a church with hall, clubroom, &c., £2,200; 3, hall enlarged to meet increase in Sunday school, £560; 4, organ built for church, £500;—total. £10,260. Obviously so poor a parish must depend to a chief extent on its endowments, which, gross, are £563. (Commission report, Vol. I, Part II, page 20), the net income being £479. (Diocesan Calendar 1912). Under the Welsh Church Bill the whole of the endowment, subject, of course, to the mere life interest of the rector, is taken away.

There has been a continuance of suffragist militancy during last week-end. Early on Feb. 22 a large number of telegraph wires in Chester Moor Dene, a quiet place a mile south of Chester-le-Street, near Newcastle, were cut. A ladder and a rope were found, and on the former was a card bearing the words "Votes for women." During the weekend the wires in four public telephone boxes in Birmingham were cut and the instruments rendered useless. All the boxes were in central positions in the heart of the city. Further attempts to damage letters in pillar-boxes are reported from various quarters. At Lewisham small glass phials of phosphorus, enclosed in envelopes were dropped into three boxes. One of them burst flames when the postman was clearing the box, and eight or ten letters were damaged. At the branch post-office in the High Street twenty letters were damaged by fire and a postman had his hand slightly burned. At Richmond a packet containing phosphorus was posted at the head office in George Street. The nature of the packet was suspected and the box was at once cleared. Almost as soon as the packet was removed it burst into flames. A local woman suffragist was charged on Feb. 24 with attempting to damage the mails. A number of notice boards erected by the London County Council in the district of Hampstead Health were found on Feb. 23 to have been smeared with a thick green paint in which the words "Votes for Women" had been stencilled. The doors of some private houses were similarly marked.

Addressing a suffragist meeting in the Chelsea Town Hall on Feb. 21, Mrs. Pankhurst taunted the Government with not having prosecuted her for incitement to violence. She said she expected the Chancellor of the Exchequer was coming home post haste to see what had happened to his house. The police were searching for clues to the perpetrators of the outrage. They had found a golosh and two hatpins without heads, and were still searching, while she, who had accepted full responsibility several times, was still at large. Why had they not taken her? She supposed the authorities thought it would be more difficult to manage things with her in Holloway than with her outside. At any rate, she did not delude herself into thinking that it was out of any consideration for herself. It was very wrong that other women should be sent to prison while she, who had incited them to do the things, should be out of prison.

The Board of Trade has issued the following:—With reference to the notice which appeared in the Press on Feb. 15 with regard to the forthcoming expedition of the Scotia, which is being organised jointly by the Board of Trade and the North Atlantic Steamship lines for the purpose of ice observation in the North Atlantic, it has been arranged that one member of the staff of scientific observers will be a trained meteorologist. Dr. Assmann, director of the Royal Prussian Aeronautical Observatory at Lindenberg, has made a most valuable contribution to the scientific equipment of the Scotia by providing a number of kites for meteorological work and instruments to be attached to these kites for recording air pressure, temperature, relative humidity, and wind velocity. It is hoped that if the weather conditions on the voyage are favourable a considerable addition may be made to the present very meagre knowledge as to the conditions of the currents in the upper air in the regions off the east coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. The long-range wireless apparatus in the vessel is being provided free of charge by the Marconi Company. Two wireless operators will be employed in order that a constant watch may be kept.

An airship was seen over Yorkshire and Warwickshire on the night of Feb. 31, and there is apparently not the slightest doubt that it belonged to Germany's aerial fleet. A new Zeppelin went for a flight, according to the official German version, on Feb. 22; but it will be remembered that last October, when an airship sailed over Sheerness, there was a similar discrepancy of date. It is now proved that the Sheerness visitor was a Zeppelin. The "Standard's" military correspondent points out the menace to our fleet and arsenals constituted by Germany's aerial vessels, and the need of the Government's attention to this new situation. The passage of the Aerial Navigation Act, which empowers the shooting at foreign airships in prescribed areas, is rendered nugatory by the fact that we have no gun, so far as is known, capable of being used for such a purpose. Germany, on the other hand, has a Krupp gun specially designed for firing at aircraft. Members of the Royal Flying Corps and other experts express the opinion that the visits of German airships to this country will have a good effect if they make the public realise the menace to our safety. Only by that means can pressure be brough to bear on the Government, so as to bring our aerial defences to the same standard as that of foreign Powers.

Statements were made on Feb. 26 as to the bright lights, supposed to be those of an airship, which were seen over various parts of England on Feb 26. According to some accounts the shape of the vessel could be discerned and the noise of its motor heard. An emphatic denial, is given in Germany to the suggestion that the airships are German craft.

The nomination of candidate for election to the London County Council took place on Feb, 26. There are 248 candidates for the 118 seats to be filled. The Municipal Reformers are contesting every seat, and there are only nine seats without Progressive candidates.

The London County Council, at its meeting on Feb. 25, decided not to proceed further at present with the scheme for the construction of tramways over St. Paul's Bridge to terminate in an underground subway under St. Paul's Churchyard, owing to the objections raised by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. The recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee in this sense was adopted by sixty-five votes to fifty-one. During the greater part of the meeting King Manoel occupied a seat on the chairman's dais.

The following letter has been sent by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to the Postmaster-General through the secretary of the General Post Office:—"Marconi House, Strand, London.—Feb. 20, 1913.—Sir.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in reply to our letter of the 6th inst. We regret to learn that the Postmaster-General is unable to do more than repeat the conclusion stated in your letter of Feb. 5. In these circumstances we are very regretfully obliged to inform you that, after March 1 next, we shall no longer consider ourselves bound by the contract of July 19 last. When a definite decision may be taken with regard to the building of the imperial stations we will be pleased again to take this matter into consideration.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, G. C. Isaacs, managing director." The Postmaster-General has caused an intimation to be sent to the Marconi Company to the effect that he does not share their view that they are entitled to retire from the contract for the imperial wireless chain, and that he will hold himself free to enforce all his rights against the company.

The Imperial Sevices Exhibition, which will be opened at Earl's Court in May, will do much to stimulate public interest in the defensive forces of the empire. Although the exhibition has been designed solely to illustrate the progress in naval and military science and with no ulterior object in view, it will, it is felt, make a strong appeal to the partriotism of the nation and serve as valuable adjunct to Lord Roberts's campaign in favour of natural service. The exhibition will be under the direction of Mr. Wood-house, managing director of Earl's Court, Limited. The general committee will be composed of Lord Cheylesmore. (chairman), Lord Roberts, Col. Seely, Col. Sir. Edward Ward, Major-Gen. E. C. Bethune, C. B., Admiral Sir Albert Maskham. Rear-Admiral Stuart Nicholson, Col. A. G. Lucas, C. B., Major Evan Martin. Lieut-Gen. G. H. Moncrieff, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Settle. Col Meville Whire, and many other naval and military officers and expert of high standing. One of the chief attractions will be a full-sized replica of one of the largest type of cruisers. There will also be submarines, diving-tanks, a block-house from South Africa, armoured trains, aeroplanes, an airship, models of all the warships of the world, wireless telegraphy, signalling, miniature rifle-ranges, search-lights, big guns, and displays of baking, field cooking, hospital-tent duties, &c. In the Royal Galleries there will be an exhibition of naval and military relics, old uniforms, and trophies, and also a section showing big game shot in various countries by officers in the services. There will be a mimic naval battle in the Empress Hall, for which models of the latest types of Dreadnoughts, cruisers, and torpedo craft are being constructed under export supervision.

The new buildings at Rusking College were opened on Feb. 22 by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M. P., secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congres and chairman of the Executive Committee of the College.

The Mayor of Hull states that there will shortly be an application to Parliament for a tunnel beneath the Humber, and that one or two railway companies are preparing plans.

The French airman Brindejonc des Moulinais flew from Paris to London on Feb. 25, landing twice on the journey. The flight was accomplished in about four hours forty minutes.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Commonwealth Parliamentary election have been fixed for May 31. A referendum upon amendments to the Constitution will be taken simultaneously.

CANADA.

Mr. E. J. Reynolds, of Winnipeg, who was appointed by the Government to inspect the British immigration offices, recommends, in view of the vigorous campaign which Australia is waging in Great Britain for immigrants, that Canada should adopt a more energetic propaganda, and suggests a complete reorganization of the system and the staff. He suggests permanent offices at Bristol, Peterborough, and Carlisle, and the establishment of a well-organized women's department with separate offices. He also advocates the appointment of a general publicity agent. He recommends that the agents in the provinces should be better paid, so that they may more properly represent Canada.

The Supreme Court is now hearing an argument on questions submitted by the Governor-General in Council respecting the legislative powers of the Dominion and of the provinces. On the result depends the right of provincial companies incorporated by one Legislature to do business in all the provinces, as also the power of any province to prohibit companies incorporated by the Federal Parliament from doing business within its borders unless licensed by the Legislature. The provincial Governments generally opposed the reference to the Supreme Court, as much confusion is bound to result if it should be determined that provincial companies now doing business throughout the Dominion must seek Dominion legislation.

Mr. Miller, who was committed to custody in Parliament for refusing to answer questions in the Public Accounts Committed to the county goal. Proceedings with a view to obtaining a writ of habeas corpus will be taken by Mr. Miller's counsel.

CANADA.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia returned on Feb. to Ottawa. The Duchess has completely recovered from her illness.

The second reading in the Senate of the Bill introduced by Mr. Cloran to provide that where a divorce is granted the person who has been found to have offended shall be deprived of the right to marry again has been defeated by twenty-seven votes to twelve.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Times" writing on February 22, says:—A curious situation has arisen in Parliament. Although Mr. Borden presented his naval proposals early in December, they are still under discussion in the House of Commons and have yet to be considered by the Senate. The Opposition have been careful to abstain from deliberate obstruction, although the tactics they have adapted produce practically all the effects of obstruction. During last week two Liberal speakers held the House for four hours each, and nearly all the speeches now delivered are a wearisome repetition of what was said weeks ago. It is suspected that the object of the Opposition is to wear out the patience of the Government and to force them to appeal to the country. There is reason to think, however, that there is nothing like-unanimous support among the Liberals for this policy.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Speaking at Johannesburg on Feb. 23 General Beyers, Commander-in Chief of the Union Defence Forces, said he was surprised that the authorities proceeded with the Territorial Force on the present system. He could not understand why they did not take Lord Robert's advice.

In the Union House of Assembly to-day Sir David Graaff, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, gave notice that on March 6 he would move that the House approves of the mail contract and the Government freight and produce agreements.

RHODESIA.

The British South Africa Company announces the following mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during the month of January:—Gold, 52,455 oz.; silver, 12, 627 oz.; against 13,763 oz. in December; lead 33 tons, against 47 tons; coal, 18,191 tons, against 19,119 tons; and chrome ore, 3,592 tons, against 15,195 tons. The number of producers was 172 against 171 in December, and the value of the gold produced 220, 776l., as compared with 218,661l. in December, and 214,918l. in January 1912.

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir J. B. Robinson on Feb. 25 obtained at Johannesburg a verdict of guilty against a man named George Stanley for criminal libel. The accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

UNITED STATES.

It is stated in quarters closely identified with Dr. Woodrow Wilson's Administration that the following Cabinet appointments have been definitely decided:—

Secretary of State, Mr. William Bryan; Treasury, Mr. William G. McAdoo; Postmaster-General, Mr. Albert S. Burleson; Navy, Mr. Josephus Daniels.

FRANCE.

Sir F Bertie, the British Ambassador, conveyed to the new President on the evening of Feb. 20 most sincere congratulation from King George on the occasion of his election to the Presidency of the Republic. The Ambassador expressed the confidence felt by his Sovereign in the maintenance and davelopment of the friendly and cordial relations existing between their two countries.

M. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, presented to M. Poincare on Feb. 25 at the Elysee insignia of the highest Russian order, the Order of St. Andrew, which has been conferred upon the new President by the Czar.

The appointment of M. Delcasse to be Ambassador in St. Petersburg seems to be greeted with general satisfaction in France. Even M. Jaures, who says that he experienced at first a shock and somewhat violent emotion, is able to feel "a little reassured."

A telegram from Paris states that among the promotions and appointments announced in the Legion of Honour are those of M. Maurice Maeterlinck, who is a Belgian subject, to the rank of officer, and of M. Andre Tardieu, the foreign editor of the "Temps," and of M. Grosclaude, a well-known writer in the "Figaro" and other journals, to the same rank.

Contracts have been signed for the construction for the French Army of seven dirigibles of a capacity of 20,000 cubic metres and a speed of over forty-seven miles an hour. The construction of these dirigibles is to be hastened as much as possible and bounties will be paid for prompt delivery and any speed attained in excess of forty-seven miles an hour.

The Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of the Finance Bill of 1913, and the financial situation, as revealed by N. Cheron, reporter of the Bill, is not reassuring. A deficit of nearly £12,000,000, seems inevitable, and supplementary expenditure amounting to over £14,000,000, will have to be met, in addition to the heavy financial requirements of Moroco, the extent of which is not definitely known.

GERMANY.

The King and Queen of Denmark arrived in Berlin on Monday on a State visit to the German Emperor. The Royal visitors were given a cordial, popular reception.

According to the "Lokalanzeiger" the wedding of Princess Victoria Luise of Prussia and Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland will take place on May 24.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, son of the late Duke of Albany, has been the victim of a bobsleigh accident at Oberhof, in Thuringia, which nowadays is considered the most fashionable winter sports place in Germany. The following bulletin has been issued:—"The Duke on Feb. 12, while bobsleighing, met with a slight mishap, consisting in a fracture of the right shinbone. The Duke's condition, after a satisfactory night, is in the circumstances good."

PEARSON FRESH AIR FUND.

The Pearson Fresh Air Fund exists to carry out such charitable impulses. It lifts the poor English town children out of their sordid environment and gives them a day's holiday in the fresh air among green fields and forest glades or by the sea.

When you are only ten or eleven years old, and when out of 365 days there is only one that is rose coloured, you don't lose your hold of that one so easily. You long for it to come, you look back at it very often.

Thousands of these children have known what it was for one day to be contented and to have their fill of food and play, laughter and merriment—to enter into their heritage of nature. All through the long winter months they have been cheered by the hope that another rose coloured day awaits them this summer. And there are many thousands more who have never even had one such day, and who plead that they may be taken too. None of our readers, would like to think that some wife had been left behind weeping out its little heart, because they had forgotten to send the trifling sum that will mean so much to it.

Some of these children are so ailing, stunted physically and morally, that a day in the country would be of little use. As many of these as possible are sent away by the Fresh Air Fund for a fortnight to the country or seaside. They are tenderly cared for, they play or bask in the sun all day, and at night they sleep in clean white beds.

SUMS RECEIVED.

Terence and Pat	Rs. 5
A Parsee Friend	Rs. 10
Max	Rs. 5

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Feb. 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt R D Alexander, 3rd Gorkhas	Lieut G T Fisher, 3rd Gorkhas
Capt J A Budden, 82nd Punjabis	Lieut G Rawson, RIM
Brig-Gen L Herbert, C B, C V O	Lieut W G H Vickers, 31st Lancers
Lieut-Col E R Morton, 56th Punjabis	Mr T Handley
Capt G O B Buckland, 5th Gorkhas	Mr P U Allen
Capt A W Daldy, Mil Accts Dept	Maung Gyi
	Mr A Cassels
	Mr R J Kent
	Mr C C Sheridan, CIE
	Mr H C Sheridan

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col E M Jackson, 88th Carn, Inf, 6 mo	Capt G Bell-Murray, S and T Corps, 1 mo
Lieut-Col J Henegan, 10th Goorkhas, 6 mo	Capt J H Watson, 13th Lancers, 4 mo
Major R C Bell, 38th C I Horse, 7 days	Lieut L L MacLean, 8th Goorkhas, 8 days
Major E A W Stoberd, 30th Lancers, till July 4, 1913	Lieut R Simson, 4th Cav, 3 mo
Capt C F Marr, I M S, 8 days	Mr J Gainsford, 1 week
Capt H R von D Hardinge, Mil Accts Dept, 6 days	Mr H Cameron, 2 mo M C
Capt L G Hart, 61st Pioneers, 2 days	Mr L A Unwin, 2 mo, M C
Capt M H B Geddes, 64th Pioneers, 6 mo	Mr C F George, 3 mo, M C
	Mr W Foster, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J E Hudson	Mr J I Sandison

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dycentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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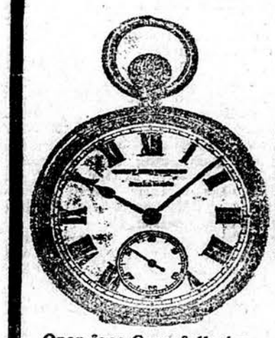
AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.



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A high-class three-quarter plate watch.
17" SIZE, KEYLESS LEVER.
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.
14ct. GOLD..Rs 70. 18ct. GOLD..Rs. 100
Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

Open-face Case, full size.

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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Take Horlick's frequently.
It maintains the strength—tones the System—keeping it braced up, thus withstanding disease. It is most pleasant to the taste. Ideal for Infants and Invalids.
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AGUE SPECIFIC
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ONE SOLUTION
HAIR DYE
(JET BLACK).
IS THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE ON THE MARKET, BECAUSE IT IS UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL AND
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s6d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

AMENDING THE LAND REVENUE CODE.

RE-ASSESSMENT FOLLOWING CHANGE OF USE.

The Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay met again at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday morning, his Excellency Lord Sydenham presiding.

The discussion on the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Parekh was resumed and the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri observed that, in the absence of the introduction of the stipulation proposed in the amendment, there was a chance of increasing the amount of assessment. At least, such was the impression amongst the public. He was therefore in favour of the amendment. He considered that Government would introduce some such addition as would remove the impression.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael said that, in the speeches made by the hon. members in support of the amendment, he had found an absence of argument to show that there was unfairness in passing the clause as it was originally drafted. It was argued that it would be a great hardship upon the landholders if they were left to the mercy of the revenue officers, who were empowered to revise the assessment in case of land being used for other purposes than the particular one for which it had been originally used.

These fears, Mr. Carmichael averred, were groundless. The Hon. Mr. Parekh had pointed out the danger of an increase of assessment in case of a temporary change, for instance, a depot for wood or other such purposes. In such cases of temporary diversion, however, the village officer would certainly use his discretion, but if the change were permanent then it was equitable for Government to revise the assessment. The taxation would by a revision be distributed in such a manner as not to make a man pay more than he ought.

The Hon Mr. Barrow, in opposing the amendment, said that there could not be very much wrong in retaining section 48 as drafted in clause 14. If the Hon. Mr. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. Patel had any experience of landholders and land revenue, they would at once see that it was impossible for a Collector, who had any experience in land revenue administration, to make suggestions in accordance with the recommendations of the two hon. members. It had been said that Collectors punished cultivators for improving their land. What had happened was that a Collector in Thana had done what Collectors did in other parts of the presidency. He had used the section of the Act in a similar way to that in which it was used in other parts. The High Court decided that the Collector's action in demanding extra assessment was illegal. Upon this it became absolutely necessary for Government to redraft the section. Thus, the word "use" was substituted for the word "appropriate."

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said that Government was prepared to meet the amendment to some extent. He would accept the first part of the amendment with the omission of the word "appropriate." In his opinion it was not desirable to introduce the word "appropriate," as great care had been taken to expunge it from the whole Act. To bring in that word would be running contrary to the spirit of the amendments made in other sections.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh would not accept the Government offer.

His Excellency the Chairman said that Government were ready to meet the amendment as far as possible, and the amended form proposed by Sir Richard Lamb was the most desirable one to accept.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Parekh's amendment was defeated.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, being permitted by his Excellency, moved the clause in the amended form, as suggested by himself, and it was carried.

THE ALLEGED MANIFOLD FINES.

The Hon. Mr. Vithalram Patel then moved his amendment, which suggested the addition of the following provisos to clause 14, section 48 :—

"Provided that—(a) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Government to alter or fix at a different rate the assessment on any agricultural land which is appropriated to a non-agricultural use and for which the occupant has paid a fine under Act I of 1865 and is paying the agricultural assessment fixed from time to time, on the ground that the non-agricultural use has varied during the continuance of the settlement. (b) no alteration of assessment shall be made during the term of the periodical settlement for variation of non-agricultural uses other than building."

As the second part of his amendment was nearly the same as the Hon. Mr. Parekh's amendment that was defeated, he would withdraw that portion and move only the first part. In doing so the Hon. M. Patel said that the occupants of lands near railway stations—near Ahmedabad station for example—had paid fines to the extent of thirty times the assessment under the rules than in force for changing the use of the land. They were allowed to make any use of the land when Government realised the capital value of their share in the profits, and he asked if it was fair to call upon them to pay enhanced assessment? He knew of some cases whose occupants had had to pay enhanced assessments at full rates and the members who hailed from Ahmedabad would bear out his statement. Thus by adopting his amendment Government would prevent congestion in the interior of the towns.

The Hon. Mr Parekh, in supporting the amendment, observed that there had been a great grievance in the matter because people had paid fines in the past on the understanding that they would be liable to for only agricultural rates. It was something like a contract between landholders and Government and they should not be called upon now to pay increased assessment.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said that he could not understand the grievance, and submitted that the demands made by the amendment were not justified. Government had all along retained the power to vary assessments according to circumstances. He thought it was perfectly equitable that the State should periodically revise the assessment. He asked the members to reject the amendment because it only meant binding Government down to a fixed rate of assessment in perpetuity.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani was of opinion that Government would find no difficulty in accepting the amendment as it only demanded what was fair.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael said that Government was quite justified in varying the assessment. At first when people in Ahmedabad found that the land could pay better profits by using it for brick kilns, a fine was levied for the conversion of the site to uses other than agricultural. Afterwards, when they found that the land would give them still better profit as building sites they erected buildings on it and Government was justi fied in fixing the assessment at an increased rate.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb would not add anything more to what he had already stated, except that, looking to the principles of the Bill and the amendment, respectively, the amendment could not be accepted.

The Hon. Mr. Patel replying on the debate stated that he did not wish to bind Government down to perpetultly. What he wanted was that Government should not charge enhanced rates during the pendency of the settlement.

His Excellency the Chairman, before putting the amendment to the vote, remarked that the landholders of Ahmedabad were more to be envied than pitied for the eloquent pleadings on their behalf by the Hon. Mr. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. Patel. As had already been stated, the Government could not accept the principle of the amendment, which must be rejected.

The amendment was put to the note and defeated.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh moved an amendment to clause 69, recommending that interest should not be charged on arrears. He said that revenue was not collected until after the most strenuous efforts in some cases, and those were cases of poor people in distressed circumstances. He, therefore, considerd that it would be a hardship to charge interest.

The Hon. Mr. Patel, in supporting the amendment, said that in the statement of objects and reasons, it was declared that Government intended to charge interest or a penalty on unauthorised arrears. This clause intended to charge interest on suspended arrears which were not unauthorised.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani supported the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said he would accept the amendment in a certain form. He agreed to add a proviso to the section, to the effect that interest would not be charged on suspended revenue during the pendency of the suspension.

Mr. Parekh accepted this course and the amendment was carried in the amended form.

When his Excellency asked the Council to give its assent to the passing of the clauses of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Parekh said that clauses 93 and 94, which related to the Gujarat Talukdars, should be resumed until the Bill to amend that Act came up for consideration.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb replied that those clauses were consequential amendments, and must be adopted. They did not affect or alter the substance of the Tolukdars' Act.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani suggested that those clauses could be reserved for the present to be introduced in the Talukdars Act.

The clauses were accepted.

PASSED INTO LAW.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb then moved the third reading. He said the Bill had not been opposed in the main. It had been accepted without demur on the first reading, and had remained unimpunged on the second reading. The Bill would mark a step further in the progress of the method of land revenue. The law did not affect any of the sections except the substantive ones. It affected only the sections of procedure.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that as he was going to vote against the third reading of the Bill, he wished to make two or three observations. He still adhered to what he had said the day before, that a Bill of that magnitude should not be pushed forward in the manner and with the haste with which it had been. He knew that his criticism would be regarded with a great deal of impatience by revenue officers, and he also knew that the Hon. Mr. Curtis would, in phrases which were as elegant as they were idiomatic and forceful, say that, in making this criticism, the hon. members had been making an unnecessary fuss. He was sorry to find his friend, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, who was always sober in his expressions, say that he (the speaker) had used words which were perversions of terms. They had sometimes been exposed in this Council to the sort of criticisms that had fallen from the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb and the Hon. Mr. Curtis, but old members like himself took it cheerfully; and he hoped that the new members would harden themselves to do likewise. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb had reiterated that the Bill affected only the procedure but he (the speaker) maintained, in spite of that reiteration, that the Bill did, in an indirect way very largely, affect the policy, and the only sound policy of revenue and agricultural administration of the Bombay Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Curtis and the hon. member in charge of the Bill had insisted that it only recognised existing facts But to give effect to the provisions of the Bill would be to affect injuriously the policy of the progress of the agricultural conditions of the presidency; because, by recognising existing facts, they might offer an impetus and a facility in regard to divisions and sub-divisions of land as sanctioned by Government and approved by law. If such a tendency were to prevail it would be most injurious to the real interests of the agriculturists. The old Code laid down a policy of not recognising minute sub-divisions, and he submitted that, if the safeguards imposed by the old Act were weakened by the modifications brought forward in the present Bill, the results would be injurious to the interests of the agriculturists. He thought it would have been much better if the Bill had been directed towards restricting instead of encouraging minute sub-divisions. Government and the Legislature had now joined in sanctioning such sub-divisions, and he was afraid it would have a most unfortunate effect on the agricultural progress of the presidency

The Hon. Mr. Harchan Vishandas agreed with the views expressed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat did not think it was of any use postponing the third reading Perhaps the agriculturists and landholders would have been benefitted if the second reading had been postponed. He agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that the effect of the Bill would not be desirable on the agricultural class. But, barring one or two exceptions, the Bill was a measure directed towards the introduction of a system involving a splendid method. He congratulated Sir Richard Lamb for the finest system so far introduced into the land revenue management.

His Excellency Lord Sydenham said that facility for the stereotyped sub-division was put forward as an objection against the Bill. If it were so, his Excellency would have opposed the third reading as strongly as Sir Pherozeshah. It was quite clear to his Lordship's mind that the Bill did not do anything of the sort. He was glad to know Sir Pherozeshah had made several speeches against the system of sub-divisions of holdings, and his Excellency would be glad if Sir Pherozeshah made a private reference of it to him. The Bill was not opposed in the main and there was nothing objectionable in its passing into law.

The Bill was passed through the final stage.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT.

The Hon Mr. Claude Hill then moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act. He said that, except one, all the amendments proposed were of a highly technical nature and he would call upon the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid to give the reasons for them which he had submitted to and had accepted by the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Reid said that, as suggested by the hon. member in charge of the Bill, he would gladly give some explanation of the amendments which had been introduced largely on his suggestion. As they referred mainly to stock and stock certificates, and as this form of security was not common in India, outside Government loans, he would briefly relate the advantages and disadvantages of stock certificates.

As distinguished from debentures, which were transferable by endorsement, holders of stock had the security that their title was registered in the books of the Trust and was absolutely secured to them until they chose to dispose of it by a deed of transfer. They also enjoyed some convenience in the mode of payment of interest; and to permanent investors, this form of security must have considerable attractions. Against the advantages, there was the disability, that when a preprietor wished to dispose of his certificate, he could only do so either by a registered transfer deed or by having his certificate reconverted into debentures, so that it would not be possible to effect the sale of a certificate as expeditiously as could be done in the case of a debenture. It would safely be left, however, to investors themselves, to decide which form of security it would be more advantageous for them to hold ; and as investors in Government securities had had the option for many years of their holding of Government debt being issued either in the form of promisory-notes or stock-certificates, he saw no reason why a similar privilege should not be accorded to investors in the Port Trust loans.

After dealing with the different clauses, he said that he would withdraw his amendment in favour of that of the mover of the Bill when they arrived at that stage.

Mr. Sprott, speaking in support, said the proposed changes would be of great convenience to investors. Considering the sound conditions on which these loans were issued, it would be absolutely impossible for one stock certificate to cover all the various loans should it be issued. It was further proposed in regard to balance that investments of permanent balances be altered to certain public securities. It was obviously convenient that investments, whether from permanent or temporary balances, should be dealt with in the same way. He accepted all the amendments of his hon. colleague on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

The Hon. Mr. Hill,in moving the second reading of the Bill, said the discussion on that Bill showed that there were some prospects of legislation which even the Hon. Mr. Upasani was prepared to permit to pass into law in a period of less than two years. The businesslike manner in which the Council had dealt with a purely business prospect could not possibly be improved upon.

The Bill having been read a second time, and also clause by clause, Mr. Hill moved that it be read a third time and passed into law.

The Bill was then passed into law.

COURT OF WARDS ACT.

Sir Richard Lamb moved the second reading of the Court of Wards Amendment Act, and this was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, who was not present, moved an amendment to limit the effect of the Act to certain classes.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow opposed the amendment, and Sir Richard Lamb added that the clause had been formed in such a way that persons for whom it was difficult to find a classification might be admitted to the benefits of the Act. Cases of hardship had been known to have existed and therefore it was necessary to provide a remedy.

The amendment was defeated.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis then moved an amendment empowering the Court of Wards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and produce documents by the same means as is provided for a civil court by the C.P.C. He said it had been found necessary to restore to revenue officers their power, which had been taken from them by an inadvertence in framing the Act.

Several members, including Messrs. Paranjpye, Rafiudin Ahmed, Khandaliawalla, opposed the amendment, but on a division it was carried by 24 votes to 16.

The Bill was then passed through the final stage, and the Council adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

THE HOWRAH DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

Further details of the dacoity committed at Bargan on Tuesday night reached the Howrah district police yesterday. About 11 p.m. a gang, which was composed of not more than twenty-five local men with lighted torches, raided the house of Mahendra Nath Ghoshal. The inmates of the house offered no resistance and fled in panic after making over the keys of the safes to the gang. The owner of the house was assaulted, but not severely injured. It is stated that some four men of the gang were recognised as ryots. The suggestion that the gang was composed of more than twenty-five men of the "bhadralog" class is officially contradicted.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 14.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1912 to 1st March 1913 show a gain of Rs. 4,21,18,863, compared with the figuers for the corresponding period of 1911-12.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of additional siding accommodation and the extension of sheds at the Wadi Bander goods terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 14.

The Secretary of State has decided that the Cawnpore-Banda Railway shall form a part of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway undertaking.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Sir Allan Arthur and Sir Frederick Halliday have been nominated Members of the Bengal Legislative Council for two months.

The Government of Madras have, after careful consideration, decided to introduce the system of appointing Honorary Deputy Collectors for work connected with suits under the Madras Estates Land Act, as an experimental measure, in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.

The Burra Bazar Police, Calcutta, received information in the early hours of Sunday, the 2nd March, that a European, named A. G. Willcox had been brought to the Medical College Hospital, a little after midnight by two other gentlemen. He was suffering from a wound on the head, and expired a few hours after admission. The police had the body removed to the morgue, and in the course of their enquiries ascertained that Mr. Willcox had attended the Dalhousie Cricket Club Dinner the night previous at the Bristol Grill, and was found lying unconscious at the main entrance shortly after midnight by his two friends who removed him to hospital. Circle Inspector Hamilton has been deputed to make special enquiries into the matter, and the result of the post-mortem examination relating to the cause of death is awaited.

H. E. The Governor of Madras has accepted the resignation of Captain E. G. Atkinson, 17th Cavalry, of his appointment as Extra A. D. C.

A combination of European and Ceylon capitalists are about to erect a sugar factory in Ceylon. The venture will be backed with Rs. 400,000. A modern factory will be erected, but in the first instance on a comparatively small scale, to deal with about 50 tons daily. Although the profits on sugar have been brought to a minimum, the promoters are confident that they will be able to establish an export trade and compete in European markets with a fair return on their investment.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 from the Rs. 50,000 given by Haji Baksh Elahi of Delhi, as a thank-offering on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's recovery, has been allocated by His Excellency to Lady Lowther's fund for the relief of the Turkish soldiers' wives and children and refugees, and the money will be despatched to Constantinople forthwith.

There appear to be some young shikaris in Lahore, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," who need to learn the first lesson of sportsmanship—the avoidance of unnecessary cruelty. A party of them were out shooting the other day some distance from Lahore and returned by train, bringing with them a number of duck and snipe on game-sticks. Some of the birds, which had only been wounded, were still alive when the party reached Lahore. This is sheer wanton cruelty, and it is to be hoped that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will take action if any such cases come to their notice in future.

At Lahore, last Thursday, Mrs. Maelagan, wife of Col. R. S. Maclagan, Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., laid the first stone of the new road bridge over the Ravi which is being constructed below the present combined road and Railway Bridge. Since the closing of the road across the railway bridge, a great deal of traffic has been turned on to the bridge of boats, which is at best an inconvenient way of crossing the river, not being broad enough for two vehicles to pass on it, and for a carriage it is very bumpy. With the completion of this new road bridge the bridge, of boats will disappear, and despite all its drawbacks its passing is certain to be regretted by all lovers of the picturesque.

Mirza Halichbeg of Hyderabab, Sind, has recently published an interesting book in Arabic Sindhi called "Tohfatunnisvan" in which he tells of numerous Mahommedan women who were well educated. This book has been especially compiled by the author to encourage the Muslims in the direction of female education. Doubtless, every Muslim house and library will wish to have a copy of this useful book.

Lord and Lady Islington seem to have left only pleasant memories behind them in New Zealand. Mr. T. M. Wilford, a Member of the New Zealand Parliament, in a recent speech, said :—"Governors may come and Governors may go. Few men have the faculty of worming themselves into the hearts of the people. But if ever New Zealand had a Governor and his wife who 'made good' they are Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Islington." But the admiration is not all on one side. Lord Islington told an interviewer at Sydney, that he was much impressed with New Zealand and its people. Few countries in the world equalled New Zealand in scenic grandeur, and it was such a pleasant place that he was loth to leave it, even for the pleasure of seeing India, and of listening to endless witnesses talking, about simultaneous examinations.

Some feeling appears to have been caused by the enforced withdrawal from the Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament of the Military Account Club, says the "Poona Mail." It is said that another of the competing clubs protested against the Accounts team, on the ground that it is not a proper club within the meaning of the rules controling the Tournament. We do not know how far this is correct, but a correspondent writes that the Military Accounts have been playing since last October, and that the only real objection that has been laid against the team is that a non-commissioned officer in staff employ has recently been included in it. It is a pity, we think, that this dispute has arisen, for not only are the entries—which were meagre enough in any case,—reduced, but a little ill-feeling is bound to ensue. The tournament is being splendidly run this year, and it seems a pity that the efforts of the Committee and Secretary have been nullified to a certain extent by an occurrence of this sort, especially as we understand that the Military Accounts were not likely to effect the final issue. While on this subject if might be worth, while to point out that the Aga Khan Tournament is worthy of a good deal of support, and it is a pity that more Civilian teams cannot be induced to enter. This bigger competition, boasting the same name, which is run in Bombay, probably interferes with its success to some extent, but it might be suggested that an attempt should be made to make the local competition more popular.

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" " White do. do.	3	8
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Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 15th March 1913.

THE UNPOPULAR VIRTUE

It was Robert Burns who mourned the indifference with which good advice is generally received, especially by husbands when their wives play the part of mentor. We might almost add to the "many lengthened safe advices" which "the husband frae the wife despises," the vast collection of homilies, lay and clerical, to which nobody pays any attention whatever. The enthusiasm which is aroused by glowing praise of the beauty and the expediency of the virtues and graces, is too often of a very tepid nature. We are so accustomed in mundane matters to admire the unadmirable, and to bestow affection where only censure is deserved. Especially is this the case when we hear extravagance condemned, and the much advertised virtue of thrift held up for our approbation. We acquiesce placidly enough as long as it is merely a question of working-men saving the price of their half-pints; but, where we ourselves are concerned, thrift remains the least attractive of all the virtues, one which is scarcely distinguishable from the despicable vice of meanness. This instinctive dislike of those who "haud a guid grip o' the gear" is fairly widespread. Countless jokes have been cracked at the economist's expense. He is a familiar target for ill-natured ridicule. The extravagant heir who scatters the savings of a careful parent is a popular figure in drama and in fiction; in fact, our unofficial teachers, writers of morals, reflect the common contempt for parsimony, and always depict the spendthrift as a jovial and attractive creature. How can we help liking Mr. Micawber and Dick Swiveller, those reprobates who would serve so admirably as Awful Warnings in lecture or sermon. We feel a touch of affectionate sympathy for the Grasshopper in La Fontaine's fable; but the poet refuses to allow us to admire the stingy and self-satisfied one who offers cruelly sarcastic advice instead of substantial aid. Our writers are not, it is true, blind to the fact that riches are desirable; on the contrary, they usually refer in the last chapter to a mansion in Belgravia or to a snug and sufficient sum in Consols. This satisfactory state of affairs is not, however, represented as being brought about by means of cheese-paring and the saving of candle-ends, far from it—the heroine bestows her last half-sovereign upon a beggar as carelessly as the hero lays out the price of a dinner upon a floral offering for his lady-love. Affluence or competency comes to them by some strange turn of fortune's wheel, not as the result of long years of pinching and scraping.

The conflict between popular opinion and official advice is apt to be confusing; but, before we commit ourselves to the pleasant prodigalities which the novels tacitly approve, let us reflect that our writers do not take a wholly unprejudiced view of the management and mismanagement of money matters; for, extravagant living is an old tradition of authorship, and Grub street would be ashamed to harbour a tight-fisted quill-driver. A long record of pecuniary embarrassment and of cheerful improvidence can be found in the annals of the literary world. One imagines that a balance at the bank must have been looked upon as a drag on genius; and even talent moves forward more briskly when touched by the spur of poverty. Instead of employing their cleverness to work out a system of practical prudence, most of the great authors delighted in using their wits to evade duns, and to raise money from apparently impossible sources. Sheridan was particularly nimble in getting out of the way of his creditors; and, when occasionally he was cornered, his ready wit stood him in good stead, and he generally succeeded in ushering out the unwelcome visitor, partially pacified, but unpaid. It was he who urged the presenter of a tattered and often-tendered bill to have the document copied out on parchment owing to the wear and tear it was destined to receive; Goldsmith might have offered the same advice to the many impatient trades-people who thundered in vain at his garret door. Goldsmith had little excuse for the chronic bankruptcy in which he lived; he was earning a steady and comfortable income, and his genius obtained early recognition. In spite of his success, he was always penniless, money melted in his grasp, and he was often obliged to mortgage in advance the harvest of his fruitful brain. Fortunately his poverty sat lightly upon him, and he was able to continue his work, while the strident tones of the milk-woman and the landlady's no less violent objurgations sounded at his very elbow. Precedent and the example of contemporaries furnished ample excuse for the thriftless writers of Goldsmith's day; and it is generally conceded that genius cannot be expected to trouble itself overmuch about questions of ways and means.

In the meantime what becomes of all the excellent advice which urges us to take thought for the morrow, to provide for rainy days, not to be too ready with our ready-money? These exhortations are neither wholly thrown away, nor quite negatived by the novels which mind, more or less truthfully, the common attitude towards thrift. The problem resolves itself, as so many social problems do, into a question of perspective. We find amusement in the vagaries of lavish and wasteful acquaintances, but in our near relations the same way of living inflicts endless annoyance upon us. We advise open-handedness and a mind above sordid considerations of money, until the possessor of these qualities arrives at the borrowing point. After that we begin to wonder whether friendship may not be too dearly bought. In the distance, extravagance has a fine and almost romantic air, debt seems full of comic possibilities; but, at first hand, they are neither so gorgeous, nor so amusing. After all, the average person is not, as a rule, endowed with a temperament which can give a humourous twist to the annoyances of poverty. Such a gift was possessed by the graceless Sheridan who claimed that by rights the prefix O' should be put to his name. "For" he said "I haven't a single friend to whom I don't owe something!"

AMERICAN COTTON.

THE following are the mean dates for the different American States when planting of cotton begins, is most general, and ends. The figures in brackets are the number of acres planted according to the Agricultural Bureau Report published in June last year, 1912. The first State to begin sowing in Florida (283,000) where a commencement is made on or about the 16th March. This is followed by Louisiana and Texas (11,989,000) where it begins on the 29th March. The next States are South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi (together 10,674,000) where sowings commence on the 5th April; followed in a few days by Alabama (3,720,000) on 8th April, Arkansas (2,198,000) on 15th April, Oklahama (2,711,000) on 18th April, and North Carolina (1,558,000) on 19th April. The last two States of importance to commence sowing are Tennessee (799,000) and Missouri (110,000) where it begins on the 21st and 25th April respectively. Sowing is general in all States from the 20th April to the 4th May; except in Florida, where it is general on the 28th March. Planting ends in Florida about the 20th April, and in all other States between the 7th and 16th May; except Oklahama, where it ends about the 24th May. Sowing is, therefore, about to commence, and the acreage planted this year will be of special interest after the various reports lately circulated regarding the area to be sown. No doubt the prices realized during the present season for a crop of approximately 14¼ million bales, following a crop of over 16 million bales, will be an incentive to farmers to plant a record acreage; but it by no means follows that a record acreage means a record yield. The rapid advance in the textile industry of the world during the last few years demands a crop in proportion to the world's requirements, and the consumption during this season promises to beat all records. In addition to the increase in the American and European mills, Japan has become an important centre, and her textile industry is developing rapidly. A large crop is, therefore, an absolute necessity; and that America, *with favourable weather* can grow a Cotton Crop sufficient to meet the world's requirements is an undoubted fact. As, however, favourable weather is a "sina qua non," without it, a record acreage is of no avail in producing an adequate crop. In a circular recently published by Messrs. Neill Brothers, they write:—"If thirty-eight million acres should be planted, this might mean a crop of anything between thirteen and seventeen million bales." So large a difference (i. e. four million bales, or about as much as the whole Indian crop) clearly shows the effect weather may have on the out-turn. The weather in America during the winter has, on the whole, been favourable, though the rainfall has been slightly below normal. Prospects of the new crop will now begin to dominate the market, and reports, both good and bad, will be freely circulated. Already telegrams have been received stating that farm work has been hindered by bad weather. Many ups and downs will occur, but nervous markets will predominate until the crop gets a good start and the trade sees no breakers ahead. A crop of at least fifteen million bales is required to allay any anxiety regarding sufficient supplies for the coming season and a crop of sixteen million bales, to bring any materially lower level of value. Prices are now in the neighbourhood of 6½d. for summer months, and 6¼ for new crop January February 1914.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

JUST ninety-nine years ago, Wellington fought the big action of Orthes, the first he had fought on French soil after he had driven Soult out of the Peninsula; and, in the course of which, the Sherwood Foresters, now at Bombay, earned much glory. Soult occupied a strong position, and to dislodge him, Wellington advanced with his Anglo-Portuguese army of 40,000 with 48 guns. Beresford's division turned the French right; and Picton and Hill advanced against the centre and left. Unfortunately, Beresford's division was caught in a murderous fire, which threw it into disorder, and, at the same time, Picton's division was repulsed. Soult exultingly exclaimed "At last I have him"; but Wellington, throwing his reserve divisions into the action, turned the tide of battle, and the French were defeated with a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded. Whilst the British losses were 2,350 killed and wounded. Wellington was struck on the thigh by a spent bullet which caused him some inconvenience afterwards in riding. In this action the gallant old 45th "Stubborns," the favourite nickname of the Sherwoods, fought with all the gallantry for which they have ever been famed. The regiment contributed not a little to Wellington's victory in the final stages of the action and lost one officer and 14 men killed, and nine officers and 106 men wounded. "Orthes" is one of the many Peninsular honours which adorn the colours of the Sherwood Foresters.

AERIAL ESPIONAGE.

THE appearance of a great airship over Selby, in Yorkshire, has created quite a flutter at home. In spite of the stories which have been published from time to time of such appearances, little credence, for some reason or other, has been given to them. Now the case is altered; for, the fact that the Government found it desirable to pass an Act to deal with aerial intruders has made people uncomfortable. The assumption is made generally that the visitor came from across the North Sea. The Aeronautic correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" says that, if it should turn out that the airship seen was a German craft, then we have a much finer performance than that of the Zeppelin airship, which undoubtedly passed over Sheerness last November. Although the distance from Hamburg or Heligoland is practically the same to Yorkshire as to the mouth of the Thames, the weather conditions were very unfavourable for the return journey. An easterly to south-easterly wind was blowing, and it appears that its speed was averaging twenty-five or thirty miles per hour during the night, which would give the "invader" a marginal speed of only twenty miles per hour for the journey home.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

The reception held by Sir Dorabji and Lady Tata at one of the great West End houses last night, in honour of Lord and Lady Willingdon, was a crowded and brilliant affair. Although so many people are abroad or in the country, taking advantage of the short Parliamentary recess, the fashionable world was well represented, but the majority of the guests invited to meet the Governor-designate and his charming wife, appeared to be Anglo-Indians, with a very large sprinkling of Indians, as was quite suitable on such an occasion. The handsomely furnished suite of rooms were decorated with a profusion of lovely plants and flowers, but the most beautiful decoration of all was supplied by the many handsome and smartly gowned ladies. Many of the men wore their orders. The evergreen Earl Brassey (Lady Willingdon's father), just back from a sea trip to Gibraltar, received hearty congratulations on the appointment of his son-in-law as Lord Sydenham's successor, and another member of the House of Lords present was the Ex-Paymaster-General, Lord Southwark. I can only mention a few of those I noticed—Lord and Lady Reay, Lady (Joan) Scott, Lady Thompson, Lord Harris, Sir William Lee-Warner, the Right. Hon. Ameer Ali, Sir Thomas Holderness (the new Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India), Mr. Lionel Abrahams, C.B., Sir Felix Schuster, Sir William Bisset, Sir Thomas Holland, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Professor W. J. Simpson, Mr. J. A. Spender, Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Latif, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., Mr. A. Simpson, so well known in the Indian Commercial world, Mr. John O'Connor, Sir Patrick Playfair, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. H.M. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort, Mrs. and Miss Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Siddell-Simpson, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. K. D. Wacha and Mr. Courteney Wright. The *Westminster Gazette* mentions that Lord Willingdon has let his town house (5, Lygon Place) and also Ratton Park, the latter to Mr. Adolphe Hirsche

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND THE OTTOMANS.

The advice addressed by the Aga Khan to the Moslems of India, compared with the perhaps not very judicious handling of the Moslem students in London by their accepted local leaders, mark the difference between a statesman and those who cannot lay claim to that appellation in their manipulation of delicate political situations. The Aga Khan is a man of marked mental capacity, of deep knowledge of history—particularly political history,—and unflinching independence of character, and without the trace of a taint of self-seeking. There is nothing of the intriguer about him, in dealing between persons and parties in temporary disagreement. He says just what he thinks, before the court of his conscience, to both sides, and asks no reward from either on the plea of promoting his influence with the opposite side. In a word, he is a man, a born ruler of men. It is to be hoped, therefore, that his salutary advice in the present critical state of Turkey will be accepted and followed by the responsible Moslems of India, if not by the handful of Moslem students who represent them in London. There are already unmistakable signs that the antagonism of the Arabs to the Caliphate of the Sultan of Turkey is beginning at last to enter on an active stage; and if it once breaks out into open revolt it will be the end of the Turkish Empire altogether. No calamity comes on any nation but is due chiefly to the default of the nation itself. It is exactly the same with nations as with individuals, and wise men and wise nations recognise this; and it is just this that so often delivers them out of the most desperate difficulties. The interests of all Europe, and the sincerest sympathies of some, as of France and England, have from first to last been in the present war on the side of the Turks; and it is obvious that if Abdul Hamid had remained on the throne of his heroical ancestors, the war would never have broken out; and, if only he had been recalled to the throne a few weeks ago, he would have stopped the war, and secured Constantinople, and with it saved all Asia Minor to a powerfully reinforced Turkish Empire. Even if the "Young Turks," after overthrowing Abdul Hamid, had only reorganised the army they had betrayed with treachery and disorganised by its mutiny, and at the same time had shown a little diplomatic tact and wisdom at St. Petersburg and Vienna, and, at Berlin, and Paris and London, they might have prevented the war, and, down to the other day, they might have brought it to an honourable end. But instead of that, ignoring the advice of their oldest and wisest statesman, and oldest and most capable military leader, who had been recalled by them to deliver Turkey from final destruction, they, in cold blood, murdered the heroical Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and so brought on a renewal of hostilities which, if persisted in for another fortnight, or month at most, will blot out Turkey from the map of Europe, and in the end blot Turks out of Asia, and divide it between Russia, and France, and the Arabs, and—possibly in some share—England and Germany. It is wonderful that the European powers extend any recognition to the "Young Turks," who now have reduced Turkey in Europe to impotence; and are nothing better than murderers, even as are the present military misrulers of Mexico. The Aga Khan has obviously foreseen all this from the beginning, for he has thought only of the interests of Turkey, and the honour of Islam. Can some of those who have openly or secretly opposed him say the same? Time is with his Highness, and, if he patiently awaits its verdict, he will find no name more honoured than his in the history of the present crisis, so far as it involves India, the last and noblest possession of Islam.

"THE MILLION AND A HALF."

A few years ago the papers were filled with correspondence relating to the anxious question as to what shall be done with the unmarried daughters of England. The most practical of the letters was one written by the Hon. Mrs. Norman Grosvenor under the heading "The Million and a Half," which led to the formation of the Colonial Intelligence League for educated women, an organization that is doing excellent work and is likely to do still greater work in the future. A lady whose name is well known in the East as the author of two capital books on Persia, and as a sister of our admirable representative in Khorasan, Miss Ella C. Sykes, told the crowded audience before whom she lectured at the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday that she was so impressed by Mrs. Grosvenor's letter that she offered to go to Canada as an honorary delegate on a six months' tour, her purpose being to gather as much information as she could as to the conditions of life across the Atlantic. Acting upon the sensible advice, she decided to go as a working woman for a home, and a portion of her lecture dealt with her experiences in this capacity, experiences more fully described in her book, "A Home-Help in Canada." The type that Canada needs is the strong adaptable girl with no caste prejudices, doing at Rome as Rome does, ready to take what work is offered, but skilled in something that a new country needs, such as stenography, school-teaching, dressmaking, millinery, and so on; above all, able to cook and wash, as only five per cent. of the Canadian women keep servants. "There are, she told her audience, but efficient work will almost certainly lead to a comfortable livelihood and an assured old age, the superb climate being partly accountable for the energy and the spirit of optimism that is so infectious to all newcomers to the Dominion. People are not looked down upon socially for working, and out there there are countless opportunities for the capable woman that she would never find in the overcrowded British Isles. Earl Grey occupied the chair and Miss Sykes' brilliant address was followed by an informing discussion in which Mrs. Norman founder of the League mentioned above, Dr. G. R. Parkin, a distinguished Canadian, and the organizing representative of the Rhodes Trust, the late Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, and others, took part. As it is possible that some of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* may be interested in knowing more about the prospects for young ladies in the Dominion, and may like to apply to the Colonial Intelligence League for the desired information, I may add that its London address is 36, Tavistock Place, W. C.

THE STUDY OF THE INDIAN VERNACULAR.

It is a hopeful sign that English people engaged in mercantile affairs are arousing themselves to the study of the language of the various countries with which they have commercial relations. For some time past, young English gentlemen, who purpose to so devote their lives, on leaving our public schools, spend a year or two in Germany expressly to learn German and French, German being taken first as more advantageous in many ways. And now, at last, these young people are beginning to appreciate the value of their extending their studies to the acquisition of Hindustani and other Indian languages, in the case of their destinies leading them to look to trading with India for a livelihood. In the old days in Bombay, even after railways had been started, our English merchants, I believe, never left Bombay except for a run up to Matheran or Mahableshwar, for "a short blow." The Rallis were the first of the English "Houses" in Bombay who sent their English members up-country into Central India and Gujerat to deal directly with the local Indian merchants, and in their own different languages; and they at once realised the exceeding profit of it. The house of Fleming followed; but still these examples had not the full influence they ought to have exercised, and, though with the development of railways they began to travel more and more all over India, it was but as a recreation rather than for the sake of enhancing their commercial profits; and it has simply proved how you may travel by railroad all over Europe and Asia without really going beyond your own native corner of the old world, for it is only running along the same "railway line" all the way, with occasional stops in identical station houses. In this manner of locomotion you never really see the new countries you travel through and never really know their peoples. Every English youth going out to India for employment in merchants' offices should at once learn Hindustani. Except Turkish, it is the easiest language in the world; and with Forbes' "Hindustani Grammar" and learning out of it first all such irregular words as prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections, etc., you can master a colloquial knowledge of Hindustani "in a fortnight, "and a thoroughly scholarly knowledge of it—with the aid of Pratt's "Dictionary"—within a twelvemonth, and be able to write in the Hindustani character also. If you have the natural, the artistic gift of writing it well in true caligraphy, that accomplishment alone gives you immediate prestige with the people of India. Being able to write in Devanagri, the character used in Sanskrit and the Maharattas, and with the artistic touch, really half divinises you "with Hindus."

(*Continued on page* 14.)

The Bombay Gazette

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

"It is nothing, monsieur," said he, with true Eastern nonchalance, where the opposite sex was concerned. "Her head and arms ache now that her bonds are removed. If Allah wills it, she should revive presently. And we cannot remain here. Whether she live or die, let us go on, in God's name."

Despite the flurry of his new predicament, the Englishman caught a hint of petulance in the Arab's tone. It denoted a change of attitude that was all the more surprising when contrasted with the man's previous eagerness to serve him. But there was sound sense in the advice thus gruffly tendered. He managed to remount by tucking the girl's swaying form under his left arm. Then he pillowed her head on his shoulder, and, letting the horse walk, strove to rub her hands. Fortunately, Moti did not stumble. Perhaps; the weight of a double burden suggested the need of care; but, whatever the explanation of the animals' excellent behaviour, they reached the broken-down carriage without accident. The driver had gone off with his pair of ponies; but Abdullah, ruefully making the best of a perplexing situation, searched under the box seat for the porous earthenware jar of water, which is often carried there in the East. By good hap he found one nearly half full.

"Here" he, muttered impatiently, "let her drink some of this, and pour the rest over her head and hands. Then the cold air will refreshen her. And be quick, monsieur! Those who follow will not await on ceremony."

Royson substituted a soaked handkerchief for Abdullah's drastic remedy, but he soon had the satisfaction of seeing Irene's lips move. Then, after tasting the water to make sure it was drinkable, he gave her a mouthful, and, within a few seconds, she was in partial possession of her senses. Nevertheless, for an appreciable time her gallant spirit flagged. She tried feebly to brush the wet strands of her hair out of her eyes.

"Why are we stopping here?" she moaned. "Please take me home. I am so tired—and thirsty—my mouth hurts me. Where is the yacht? What are we doing here?"

"I thought she would recover soon," broke in Abdullah. "Now, monsieur, the hour grows l must reach the town. It was remark ate. Ride on!"

that one who wa ble, to say the least, known odds in orde willing to face unrescue, should be so r to effect the girl's now to get away fro esperately anxious able pursuit. Yet a rather impro- suggestion offered the gain, the Arabs' course, and Moti had t only practicable load while they slowly o bear a double down which they dashed limbed the hill before they came upon the o precipitately cle. This time Dick manag disabled vehifair partner more com ed to seat his placed himself well back rtably. He cantle, lifted Irene across his against the drew her right arm around knees, and Once more she sighed. Di his neck. it was the preliminary t ked feared collapse until she whispered n another ful confidence—— n delight-

"I remembered now, Mr. Royson. I suppose I fainted. How good you are to me!"

"Now, may Heaven be prais you are all right, again," breathed that fervently. "You gave me the ld Dick sort of fright when you biggest dropped on the road." early

"Have we far to go before we re each the hotel?"

"Several miles. It took us ab three-quarters of an hour to overtout you and we came at a rare pace." ke

"I am sure I must be making you r arm ache."

She tried to straighten herself, and Royson missed the warm fragrance of her hair against his cheek.

"I really think you ought not to move" said he, with an affectation of brotherly solicitude that did him credit.

"Well, if I'm not wearying you," she murmured, and the pretty head nestled contentedly on his shoulder. Then, it may be she thought that, if necessity demanded this lover-like pose she ought to redeem its literalness by conversation.

"Who is your Arab friend who speaks French so well?" she asked. "It was French I heard, was it not? And how in the world did you manage to find out where I was taken to?"

"You must thank our companion for that. I happened to meet Stump near the telegraph Office, and we saw a disturbance in the main street near the hotel. We hurried up little imagining that it affected you, and several precious minutes elapsed before we discovered that you were missing. Mr. Fanshawe—

"Ah poor darling grandad! I hardly dare ask you how he bore it. I grieved more for him than for myself. You see I knew it was all a wretched mistake. Those horrid men meant to carry off Mrs. Haxton."

"I gathered as much from what Mr. Fenshawe said. Of course, he was very greatly distressed; but, if matters go well with us now, you will be restored to him in another hour."

"I have no fear of anything when you are near, Mr. Royson. Something told me that long ago. And that is why I was vexed with you for leaving me this afternoon."

Dick's heart gave a great throb of joy, and his voice was somewhat husky as he answered—

"I could not help myself. The Italian whom you and Captain Stump, noticed in the street was Alfieri. Mrs. Haxton saw him, too, and I would never have believed that terror could alter a woman's face as it altered hers. She begged of me to find von Kerber, and warn him, and I thought, perhaps foolishly, that, if I obeyed her wishes, it might bring about the very thing you, and I, most desire."

Irene did not reply immediately. She felt unaccountably timid.

"It is stupid of me, but I don't quite follow your meaning" she volunteered at last.

"Well, you are anxious that this expedition should be abandoned, and I ought to return to England, where I am in great demand, it seems, after some years of scandalous neglect."

"Oh!" she said. "Is that it?"

There was another pause.

"But the fact that Mrs. Haxton, and not I, should be sitting here—so confidentially—does not explain how it comes about, does it?" she went on.

"I was so interested in what you were saying that I lost the thread of my story. We were listening to an excited jabber of nonsense in the hotel—for instance, one of the negro servants said you went away of your own free will—and wondering what on earth we could do, when this genii of an Arab came to me in a mysterious way, and led me straight on your track. Shall we bid him discourse?"

"Oh, please do. It is all so wonderful. I could see through the open windows of that hateful carriage when we crossed the causeway, and went off to the left into a wild country. I gave up hope then. Your appearance on the beach was an actual miracle to my thinking."

"Just one word before we tackle our guide," whispered Dick, bringing his lips as near hers as he dared. "Though it was dark enough down here by the water I saw you lash out at that fellow with knife at precisely the right moment.

"Don't! Don't! she cried, shuddering, and lifting her eyes to his in a fleeting upward glance. "I hope I shall soon forget those few awful seconds. I knew he meant to stab you, and I wanted to scream, but could not. He seemed to be the leader of the party, and he flew into such a rage when the wheel gave way that, I really believe, he was ready to kill me out of spite. You knocked him down, didn't you? It may be wicked, but I hope you hit him hard."

"Yes," said Dick, "I think your score is paid in that instance."

Her head was bent, and she could not see the grim smile on his lips. It was an odd thing to remember at that moment, but he recalled the fact that his famous ancestor could fell a bullock with his clenched fist.

Abdullah, when given the opportunity, was readier to ply them with questions than to answer theirs. He said his name was "El Jaridiah," which was true enough, this being the title he bore among his fellow tribesmen. He also explained that he met Mulai Hamed and happened to see the direction taken by the vehicle when it dashed clear of the scrimmage in the street. But he modestly disclaimed any special credit for share in subsequent events, stating that he had many friends among the European colony at Cairo, and was naturally willing to help a lady against the thievish dogs who inhabited Massowah.

Yet Dick added a third to these too earlier subtle enigmas in "El Jaridiah's" characteristics, when he heard the Arab's unfeigned pleasure at the statement that it was not the lady actually rescued, but a friend of hers, whom the thievish dogsaforesaid meant to carry off. Abdullah then saw a path out of the thorny labyrinth which beset him. It was evident that, in serving Miss Fenshawe, he had displayed his fidelity to Mrs. Haxton! The notion was so gratifying that he made a suggestion which assuredly would not otherwise have occurred to him. When they reached the camp-fire where they were supplied with such valuable information on their outward journey, he would obtain some goats' milk for madame, he said, and that would not only restore her strength, but go far towards alleviating the soreness caused by the gag.

He kept his promise. The milk was brought in a dubious vessel, but the girl vowed she had never tasted a more delicious beverage. They resumed their march, Irene's head dropped closely to the region of Dick's heart, and that wayward organ thumped against it in the most alarming way.

Ab Once the causeway was crossed, dullah called a halt.

mon his road leads into the main street, sieur," said he to Royson. "It is quite near. If the lady is able to walk to th hotel, it will attract less attention than r ding. Meanwhile, I can take the horses advance o their stables, and hasten in safe." o tell your friends that you are

They ag

not forget eed instantly. Royson did that had ca pat the plucky little Arab Eden, and ried him to the gates of feasible she w rene said that, if it were sent to Engla uld buy Moti, and have him from Abdullah d. And thus they parted again five minut s later.

But their next spear-thrower was o encounter with the under strange cond estined to take place intent was to slip a tions. His present interview with Mrs. H way, and seek an managed to worm out axton, as he had that she was on board t the information last thing he des red w e yacht. The ged into prominence. T to be dragnot been taught hat a m ough he had good by stealth an l blush to an might do he was especially a xious that find it fame, of that night should not be his action forth in every ear. rumpeted

Long before the gained th main thoroughfare, both oyson, and Irene, were conscious of many prying eyes. Not a few passers-b yielded fran ly to curiosity and followed them. The of course, was hatless Her dress o girl, muslin was of a style nd texture sel dom seen in Massowah; and, if the rare beau of her face could excit comment in Hyde Park, it would surely not pass unnoticed in a small and semi-barbarous Red Sea Port.

Royson, too, though his white drill uniform was familiar enough to the public, was out of keeping with his surroundings. He towered among the puny Italians; not a stalwart negro, nor gaunt Arab, in the throng could equal him in stature and physique.

So they both agreed in thinking that they were much more at ease when Moti was carrying them along the dark road of the mainland than now, while hurrying through the packed and dimly-lighted streets. But the sensation they created in the bazaar was as naught when compared with the overwhelming effect of their arrival in the *Grande Hotel of the Universe*. Two officers of gendarmerie and a round dozen of soldier-policemen, became incoherent at sight of them. The hotel manager nearly wept with joy. He tumbled upstairs, tripping not once but several times, in his eagerness to make known to the English milord that the Signorina Fenshawe had returned. The vestibule filled in the most amazing way with a crowd that seemed to speak all languages under the sun. Mr. Fenshawe rushed to the head of the stairs as soon as he grasped the meaning of the manager's dramatic announcement, and a combined "Ah!" of gratification gushed from a hundred throats when Irene flung herself into his arms. Clearly, this affair had stirred Massowah to its depths. It would supply food for gossip during many a day. That long drawn-out "Ah!" was, in some sense, a testimony to Abdullah's wisdom.

While Irene was sobbing her joy on her grandfather's breast, Stump crushed a broad track through the ever-increasing mob until he reached Royson.

"I was bettin' on you from the minnit I missed you," he roaredgenially. "You're a fair wonder, an' no mistake. By Gad, how did you manage it? The governor has raised the whole crimson town. I will say that for him. I don't know his lingo, but I rather fancy he swore to have a scalp for every hair on Miss Irene's head if she didn't turn up afore daylight. Where was she? Who took her off? The police are huntin' for your friend Alfie this hour an' more."

Stump's concluding item was at once gratifying and puzzling.

"How did they come to suspect him?" asked Dick, ignoring the rest of his commander's outburst.

"Mrs. Haxton put 'em on his track. You see, it was this way. I sent the jolly-boat's crew back to the yacht with orders that Tagg was to arm every mother's son on board, an' be ready for action. When Mr. Fenshawe gev the word. The old man wasn't half mad, I can tell you. I take my solemn davy he'd have stormed that bloomin' fort to-morrow mornin'. Mrs. Haxton heard about the trouble, an' wrote a note sayin' as how that Dago we saw to-day was at the bottom of the whole dam business. She told Mr. Fenshawe to demand von Kerbers' release. He was the on'y man who could handle Alfie, she said, an' wot between our commodore's threat to land an armed force, an' the red hot cable he's bin sendin' to London an' Rome, sink me if the governor isn't scared to death."

"Is the Baron at liberty, then?"

"Not yet. There's no knowin' wot might have happened if you'd kep away another hour or two. The ole man has raised Cain, I can tell you. But, look here, I'm doin' all the talkin', and it ain't fair."

"Did no one tell you a few minutes ago that Miss Fenshawe had escaped and was hurrying here with me.

"Ax me another," growled Stump. Then he eyed Royson critically. "I know wot's wrong with you," he went on "You're light-headed for want of a drink. Come out of it. Damme, you need lubricatin'!"

They went to the upper floor, and Mr. Fenshawe hurried to grasp Dick's hand.

"I will not endeavour to thank you now," he said brokenly. "My gratitude is too deep for words, but—believe me, Mr. Royson—if I had lost my little girl—it would have killed me."

The hotel manager came to Dick's relief. With a face all wrinkled in a satisfied grin, he informed them that "dinner was now served." The poor man had been waiting two hours to make that announcement, and Irene's gleeful appreciation of this low comedy close to the night's adventures showed that she was little the worse either in health or spirits. She would not hear of a doctor being summoned. She assured her grandfather that soreness of lips and wrists would not impair her appetite but she hoped that the dinner would not be utterly spoiled if it were delayed two minutes longer—she had actually forgotten to bring forward the Arab who had helped Mr. Royson to rescue her!

Yet, search as they might, El Jaridiah was not to be found. None knew him, nor had any news of the girl's safety been received until she was seen in the vestibule. Though mystified, they were far too excited to pay special need to the circumstance at the time. Both Irene and Royson believed that the man was detained by some light difficulty with regard to the horses, one of which, they knew, was borrowed. They said that surely he would come to the hotel ere dinner was ended. But he came not. The only interruption to a lively meal was supplied by the governor, who showed very proper official horror when he heard the story of Irene's abduction and saw the evidences of the rough usage to which she had been subjected.

He was so urbane and apologetic, and promised such impartial punishment both for the persons who inspired the outrage, and for those who actually carried it out, that Mr. Fenshawe deferred to the morrow the stern protest he meant to register against von Kerber's detention. It was quite true, as Stump told Royson, that strongly-worded cablegrams were despatched to London, and Rome, earlier in the evening. Diplomatic representations would certainly be made in both capitals; and the yacht-owner felt that the local authorities could now leave matters entirely to the Italian Colonial Minister.

So a truce was proclaimed. Before he left them, the governor drank to Miss Fenshawe's health in the best champagne that the *Grand Hotel of the Universe* could produce.

The four people rose from their belated meal at half-past ten. A sailor came from the *Aphrodite* in response to a message sent by Stump announcing Miss Fenshawe's return. The jolly-boat was waiting to take them on board, he said, and they walked to the jetée, escorted by the whole body of gendarmes who had mounted guard at the hotel.

A long pull across the starlit waters of the harbour was peculiarly refreshing, and restful after the thrilling events of the day. Irene said with a laugh that it was almost worth while being kidnapped for the sake of becoming a heroine, and Mr. Fenshawe yielded to the soothing influence of the hour in expressing the opinion that he expected to hear of the Baron's unconditional release early next day.

"By the way," said the girl, speaking to the boatswain, "how was Mrs. Haxton when you left the yatcht?"

"She was all right, miss, when I saw her about nine o'clock. She was just goin' ashore——"

"Going ashore!" For the life of her Irene could not help the blank wonderment of that repetition.

"Yes, miss. An Arab kem for her."

"Are you sure?"

"Sartin, miss. It was about two bells when that craft hailed us—wasn't it, Bill?"

The sailor thus unexpectedly appealed to was taken by surprise. He nearly swallowed a quid of tobacco before he answered—

"That's correct. It struck two bells just after they shoved off."

"Do you know where Mrs. Haxton meant to go? I mean, was she making for the hotel?"

"I didn't happen to hear, miss. But Mr. Tagg was talkin' to the lady. Perhaps he can tell you."

From the silence prevailing among her companions, Irene was aware that they were as astounded by the man's statement as she herself. It was impossible to discuss the matter further in front of the boat's crew, but the girl whispered on to Royson who was sitting near her—

"Did you ever hear anything more amazing? She could not have missed us. What can be her object in going off alone?"

"We may be also to answer those questions, and others, when we find out who it was that came for her."

"Some Arab, the man says. How strange that Mrs. Haxton should be acquainted with an Arab in Massowah.

(To be continued).

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

DO YOU KNOW.

What is the first thing a boy does when he falls into the water?

Get wet.

Why are the days longer in summer than in winter?

Because heat expands and cold contracts them.

How many legs has a dog if you call his tail one?

Four, because calling his tail a leg doesn't make it one.

What is always behind time?

The back of a clock.

How can you divide 13 apples equally among 11 days?

By making them into apple sauce.

What is the difference between a hill and a pill?

One is hard to get up, the other is hard to go down.

QUICK BUSINESS.

In a banker's office the other day a door opened, a head stuck itself quickly into the opening, and a voice demanded:—

"Quarter?"

"Yes," the bank manager replied.

"Month?"

"Yes."

"Four half?"

"No five."

"Right."

The head withdrew.

What kind of a cipher is that you are taking?" asked a friend.

"No cipher at all," the manager replied. "That was one of our leading financiers, and I have just arranged to lend him £250,000 for a month at 5 per cent."

PROBABLY TRUE.

"Why is it," asked the inquisitive guest who had just enjoyed a most excellent lunch, "that poor men usually give larger tips than rich men?"

"Well, sir," replied the waiter, who, in adition to being a waiter, was also somewhat of a philosopher, "it seems to me that the poor man is generous because he doesn't want anybody to find out that he is poor, whilst the rich man is mean to prevent people from guessing that he's wealthy."

SERIOUS OFFENCE.

A gentleman was walking through the negro portion of an American town when he came across a woman unmercifully beating a little boy.

"Here, my good woman," he said, seizing her by the arm, "you must not do that. What has he done, anyway?"

"Mustn't do that. What has he done?" ejaculated the enraged negress. "If you want to know, he's been and lef' de chicken hous' do' open, an' all dem chickens got out."

"Well that is not so serious," said the gentleman soothingly, "chickens always come home to roost."

"Come home," snorted the woman; "dem chickeus will all go home."

LIFE'S LITTLE ECONOMIES.

They were discussing mean people, and during the course of the evening all manner of little acts of stinginess were described.

Then the silent man began to speak. "I once knew a woman," he said, "who had a cat. She went out shopping one morning and ordered a few cheap groceries, together with a penny-worth of meat for the cat.

"The goods had to be delivered three miles away; but, as the van was about to leave late in the afternoon, a servant rushed into the shop in a state of great excitement.

"Missus' things gone yet?" she asked anxiously.

"Just going," replied the assistant.

"Well, you must change the order," gasped the breathless girl. "Dont send the meat. The cat's just caught a bird!"

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THE Homes of Robert Burns

BY

H. MAKINSON

(Author of "The Cronies of Burns," "Burns, His Character and Influence," etc.).

III.

LOCHLEA.

Lochlea, a typical Ayrshire farm, and situated about two miles and a half to the north east of Tarbolton,—a busy weaving centre in the old days,— was the third of the dwelling places of William Burns and his family.

The farm-house, unlike Mount Oliphant, is situated in a hollow, which somewhat limits the prospect, but from the higher ground the Firth of Clyde, the Arran Peaks and the Mull of Cantyre, are all within the sweep of the eye. The Loch in the near vicinity of the house in Burns' time, has long since been drained away, and in this connection it is worthy of more than a passing notice, that during the process, an ancient Crannog or Lake Dwelling was brought to light, and the materials forming the interesting find were placed in the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.

The beginning of the Lochlea tenancy saw the dawn of manhood break over Robert Burns, and the seven years of occupancy marked an all important epoch in the brief life of the Bard. His letter to Dr. Moore corroborates this when he says, "It is during the time that we lived at this farm that my little story is most eventful," and the correctness of his communication can be sufficiently established as developments at Lochlea gradually unfold. In those important years the poet had for guide, philosopher and friend the most appropriate person out of any selection. This was his own father, who loomed so largely in his early life. They were daily companions. The parent was amazed, and delighted, with the display of intellectual grip, facile expression, and incomparable knowledge of human nature centered in the intellect of the son, and, added to this, the fact was intuitively borne in upon him that a great man was in the making. Along with these qualities, however, William Burns noted, with no little apprehension, the wayward disposition combined with thoughtless tendencies and was all anxiety conerning the gifted lead, and took every precaution to guide his footsteps.

THE DANCING SCHOOL.

On a horizon such as this, sooner or later, clouds were bound to rise, and the first of these was the dancing school. Robert gave out his intention to join a class of this description, to give his deportment a brush up. The head of the house, fearing results, would have none of it. With the younger side however it was a case of "Will to Cupar maun to Cupar," and Robert, without his father's sanction, carried out his intention. Of the manner in which the parent viewed this disobedience, Robert and Gilbert Burns each took an entirely different view. Robert became imbued with the idea that afterwards, he became the object of his father's dislike, and accordingly never ceased to charge himself with folly. Gilbert Burns, on the other hand, asserted that his elder brother had no cause to doubt the continuance of their parent's affection for he not only acquiesced in Robert's attending, but along with him, sent the other members of the family who were old enough to go. The incident, of course, is small in import, but it is great in intent, for it shows how the apprehensiveness of William Burns surrounded his son, like a girdle, and along with it the remorseful fear of the boy, lest his father's conceit of him was forfeited for ever.

These matters were, however, soon unremembered, and, as an offset to the threesome reels and foursome reels, which had been engaging the poet's attention for a time, it was arranged that Robert should now study mensuration, at Kirkoswald, under Mr. Hugh Rodger, a mathematician of local fame. For the carrying out of the project every facility offered itself, for Kirkoswald was his mother's native air and there her brother was farmer at Ballochneil in the vicinity. Ballochneil then was to be our poet's home, during the period of his sojourn, and should the reader have chanced in those days to be on the highway which runs south by Tarbolton,—crossing the Ayr and the Doon—and to have met a wayfarer whose bonnet shaded a pair of glowing black eyes and who was dressed in hodden grey,—this was the poet Burns on his way to the Carrick coast to grapple with the mystery of cosines and altitudes. And were it only known he was to return from the shades and take the same journey now, the avenue of sight-seers, from every country and clime, would probabaly stretch from Lochlea to Ballochneil.

AT KIRKOSWALD.

From the context affecting the Kirkoswald visit we are probably pretty safe in assuming that mensuration would not receive individual attention, for the Carrick shore was given over to smuggling, and there is little doubt but that Burns and his companion Willlam Niven—a distant relative—would, more than once, have occasion to visit the glimpses of the midnight moon. This was the witching hour that contraband was accustomed to be stowed away among the rocky caverns, or consigned in various secret hollows, in the country round about, for the whole district was more or less involved in the illicit trade. In leisure moments too, the lads were wont to pay an occasional visit to Shanter Farm, at this period in the occupancy of Douglas Graham. This farmer, the prototype of Tam o' Shanter, was occasionally conspicuous by his long absences from home and the "guid wife" would be discovered by the young visitors "nursing her wrath to keep it warm." Another character in the country side John Davidson, the immortal "Souter Johnny," was in the habit of regaling the youths, when sitting by his bench, with stories of a 'queer' description, and as it was his custom to journey to Ayr, on market days to purchase leather the two "drouthy cronies," all unconscious of the "chiel among them, takin' notes," would return together, heralding their approach by giving unmistakable signs of being "fu' and unco' happy."

The poet and his friend had however other pursuits in their walks around the westland village. They engaged, for the purpose of mental and mutual improvement, in disputations on various themes. As the literary warfare proceeded, they managed to enlist their classmates in the fray, and such inroads did these controversies make on mensuration hours that Mr. Rodgers, the mathematician, resolved to put a stop to the innovation. This was the signal for Burns to face the Douglas in his hall. He challenged the schoolmaster himself, and before the youthful assembly they debated the question: "Whether is a great General or a respectable merchant, the most valuable member of society?" The Dominie sided with the "great General," while Burns championed "the merchant man." When the battle of wits came to an end the Dominie got the worst of it, nor did he accept his defeat graciously or gracefully.

HAPPY TIMES.

Taking the life of Burns in the aggregate these Kirkoswald days form pleasant reading. Amid the excitements of polemics too, athletics were not forgotton, and in many a friendly contest in running, wrestling and the high leap, the visitor from Kyle was no mean antagonist. He was in fact the life and soul of the place, and his happy demeanour and winning manner gave brightness to a disposition already rarely endowed. But the fields of Lochlea that lay to the sun were getting ready for the harvest, and we might here take the opportunity of giving the reader, the poet's own account, in the after years, of the happy times in Carrick. He writes to Dr. Moore: "I returned home very considerably improved. My reading was enlarged by the very important editions of Thomson and Shenstone's Works. I had seen human nature in a new phase, and I engaged several of my school fellows to keep up a literary correspondence. This improved me in composition. I had met with a collection of letters of the Wits of Queen Anne's reign, and I poured over them most devoutly. I kept copies of any of my own letters that pleased me, and a comparison between them and the compositions of most of my correspondents flattered my vanity. I carried this whim so far, that though I had not three farthings' worth of business in the world, yet almost every post brought me as many letters as if I had been a plodding son of day-book and ledger."

Documentary evidence this, to show the poet's intellectual betterment, as a result of his sojourn on the smuggling coast even after mingling in what he termed "Scenes of swaggering riot and roaring dissipation." Still though he could wrestle with the lustiest, and even try an intellectual fall with his schoolmaster, we cannot boast that the poet was victorious along the line for as he somewhere declares "Love will venture in where wisdom ainee has been." It was left to Peggy Thomson—"a charming fillette" he calls her—and who resided next door to the school, "to overturn," so he tells us, "his essays at trigonometry, and to set him off at a tangent from the sphere of his studies." Concerning this maiden, on the occasion of her marriage some yeas after, he wrote to his friend John Orr, an assistant on his father's farm, that he was very glad Peggy was off his hands, but if we look into his heart of hearts, we will find he was not too gay over the matter. This is evidenced on his taking farewell of his Carrick friends, before setting out to Jamaica, by his presenting Peggy with a copy of his Poems bearing on the blank leaf, the following memento lines:

Once fondly loved and still remembered dear,
Sweet early object of my youthful vows,
Accept this mark of friendship, warm, sincere,
Friendship! 'tis all cold duty now allows.

LOCHLEA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

With the return of the poet from Carrick to Kyle, it might now perhaps be well to describe somewhat in detail the fireside he came back to from Kirkoswald, and the influences which surrounded him there. When the doors were barred for the night, there gathered round the ingle, besides William Burns and the thrifty mother, their six fine bairns, three of whom, Robert, Gilbert and Agnes, were advanced enough to be actually engaged in the working of the farm. The furnishings in use and the daily fare, were of the plainest order, but home love did more abound among them, consequent upon the fact that, as a family, they kept very much to themselves, and very much apart from their neighbours. Mr. Murdoch who was wont to tramp the intervening miles, and take a few mutual acquaintances with him, in order to enjoy a crack with his old friend of Alloway, tells us that on the occasion of one of his visits to Lochlea they had sowens for supper, and we ourselves take it upon us to add that, to grace Mr. Murdoch, the "weel hained Kebbuck"—would in all likelihood, be produced.

The exterior of the farmhouse still assumes much of the *status quo* of these far off years though the offices which shelter it, are of modern construction. One hundred and thirty acres of knowe and hollow, compose the farm lands, and the methods of husbandry which then obtained point to laborious days, and sorely disappointed husbandmen. In evidence of this we have only to state that modern appliances can now winnow and thresh in a fortnight, what would take William Burns and his two stalwarts months to carry through, and as everyone knows, the results of a long exposed harvest means, sooner or later, weather and crop disaster.

Widening now our view from Lochlea to its landscape surroundings we see to the west the neighbouring farm of Adamhill. This was the home of the cheery individual, whom the Bard has introduced to posterity as "rude, rough, ready-witted Rankine, the wale o'cocks for fun an' drinkin'." At this period of the poet's career, however, it was Adam Hill's daughter, Annie Rankine, on whom his thoughts were centered, and with whom his moonlight strolls have been so sweetly perpetuated in the well-known song, "The Rigs o' Barley." Turning to the east of Lochlea, in that direction lies the farm of Little Hill. Here dwelled the provoking Tibbie, who when she had occasion to meet the poet, whether on highway or byway, was wont disdainfully to "gang by like stour." The incident has been the theme of the brush of the painter, and is vividly portrayed by the poet himself, for he sought solatium in rhyme, and his verses on the event never fail to produce a grim smile, as, we dare say, every reader has had some such experience of his own to keep him humble. All know the words, but we may introduce a verse or two:

O Tibbie I hae seen the day,
Ye wadna been sae shy,
For lack o' year ye lightly me,
But troth I care na by.
But Tibbie, lass, tak my advice,
Your Daddie's gear makes you sae nice.
The deil a ane wad spier yer price.
Were ye as poor as I.

Perhaps, while on this theme, we might give the reader an illustration of the "Scotch caution" with which the poet was endowed. In a sonnet concerning a certain fair one whom he would have called his own, but dreaded a refusal, he puts it thus:

Yet I wadna choose to let her refuse,
Nor has't in her power to sae na, man:
For though I be poor, unnoticed, obscure,
My stomach's as proud as them a' man.

IN QUEST OF KNOWLEDGE.

Eastward still from the farm of Little Hill and over the horizon line, the Cessford stream flows on its way to join the Irvine Water. On its banks was the abiding place of Ellison Begbie, the maiden whose charms made perhaps the deepest impress on the poet's youthful years. Not only did he dedicate to her one of the finest lays he ever penned, but in his matrimonial enthusiasm, he arranged to repair to Irvine to learn the trade of flax dressing. Both Gilbert and he had from their father, subrented a small portion of the farm land, on which they grew flax, and the poet's fond desire was to acquire a knowledge of its preparation for the spinner and thereby be enabled to provide a home for himself and the maid of Cessnock. Thus did Robert Burns leave his home a third time, in quest of knowledge, but he learned on the eve of his departure, that the affections of the loved one, for whose sake the veuture was made were pre-engaged, and the expedition—bereft as it was of the glory of its object—turned out a dismal affair indeed. He certainly gained in the western seaport town additional knowledge of the world, but from his own account to Dr. Moore of this particular episode—and as Carlyle puts it—the fees he paid for his experience were heavy.

Turning now to consider the Lochlea companions of the bard, his own brother, the douce Gilbert, was his familiar friend, and, though their father's failing strength necessitated strenuous days, there still remained the evening leisure hour. Not very far off lay the village of Tarbolton, and here the energetic pair instituted the Bachelor Club, and here too as in the Kirkoswald days, Burns was wont to engage all comers in polemical dispute. It was in this locality also that he met and formed the acquaintance of David Sillar, whom in that gem among his poetic epistles, he styles "A Brother Poet, Lover, Ploughman and Fiddler." At Tarbolton, under the auspices of St. James Lodge, Burns joined the brethren of "the mystic tie," and it is pleasing to know that the Minute Book and whole Lodge property used by the Masonic Bard, while he was Deputy Master, are still jealously preserved. It must be recorded moreover to the eternal credit of the Brethren that they turn a deaf ear to all the fabulous sums proffered to secure the removal thereof over the Atlantic. In this village also, stood the shop, in the window of which might be seen, along with candles, snuff and fusees, the advertisement, concerning the sale of remedial medicines, which attracted the eye of Burns; and led to the production of "Death and Dr. Hornbook." Here too is the old church where "the auld Kirk Hammer strack the bell" and does it yet, and in the pleasant countryside round about, it was the poet's want after church service to walk in the fields with David Sillar. Often times he set off alone to carry out his own formula addressed to the Ochiltree school-mastar, that every true poet must learn to meditate in nature's solitudes "by some trotting burn's meander." Altogether the old world centre of weaving played an important part in the seven years' life of Scotland's bard, at the farm of Lochlea.

Tarbolton reminiscences must now give place to consideration of the year 1782, at which period of time our poet attained his twenty-third year, and had just returned from his sojourn in Irvine. 1782 was a black year for Ayr and its historic county, and the

(*Continued on page 2.*)

HOMES OF ROBERT BURNS.

(*Continued from page* 1.)

beginning of trouble for the tenant of Lochlea. The disastrous failure of the Ayr Bank spread financial demoralisation among the nobility and magnates of the shire. Coupled with this the disastrous American war exercised a bad effect on agricultural prices and the wolf duly arrived at the door of the farm. Reverses came not singly but in battalions, for the little citadel was raked by the intermittent fire of a long and dreary litigation regarding the terms of the lease. On those matters and on the dismal state of affairs nationally, the poet throws a scathing light in a letter to his relative in Montrose.

THE PASSING OF WILLIAM BURNS.

With the buffeting of wave upon wave in a sea of misfortune William Burns went under. His strength entirely gave way, and we step aside to hear his poet-son's own deliverance to Dr. Moore on the subject. "For four years we lived comfortably at Lochlea, but a difference commencing between my father and his landlord as to the terms of the lease, after three years' tossing and whirling in the vortex of litigation, my father was just saved from the horrors of a gaol, by a consumption, which after two years' promises, kindly stepped in and carried him away to "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

At the close of their father's life, the poet's youngest sister Isobel and himself were with him in his room. His hand covered the maiden's head as she knelt by the bedside. His faltering voice commended a life of virtue and purity, but his eyes the while rested on and spoke volumes to the son for whose sake he had schemed so much, and of whose genius, ere it burst upon the world, he was proudly aware. The father, still keeping his waning vision directed towards his first-born, expressed his fears that one among his children would not be proof against the insidious temptations of life. Bending over the pillow the bard besought the answer to his conscious fears. The traveller into the unknown, fixed his last look on his laddie, a gaze, in which, assent, and anguish and hope were strangely commingled, and in the midst of which the mortal put on immortality. Unendurable remorse seized on the wayward genius. In a voice which rang through the house, he cried "Father on earth and Father in Heaven, I will be wise!" This cry of Robert Burns was sincerity itselt, but though mighty in the Scriptures, he forgot for the moment the somewhat similar outraged shout of the Syrian. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" The poet was all unmindful too of the eternal truth, that the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked.

Borne by his elder sons and old friends William Burns found a fitting resting place near his old home at Alloway by the River Doon, whose banks he did so much to beautify. But amid the sorrowing there was embodied a triumphant note for it was God's own Hero who had fought and finished a good warfare, who was now on the way to his eternal repose. And at his grave there continually burns the sweet incense of the noblest elegy ever written, and which will keep the memory of a "tender father and a generous friend" fragrant and reminiscent for ever and for ever.

On the passing away of William Burns the family no longer tarried at Lochlea. And by this time, as the knowledge of the genius of Burns has passed from the keeping of his father to an ever widening circle, they follow after the household and their assuming belongings, as it wends its way eastward to the new abode. For the throng the roadway is all too narrow and it has overflowed its banks. Over "mosses, waters, slaps and stiles" onward they follow, till there bursts into view the field of the "wee modest crimson tippet flower" and the haunt of the "timorous mouse," and there, in the centre of the scene, stands the farmhouse and steading of far-famed Mossgiel.

"WHITE" ESKIMOS.

A CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Canadian Government have decided to assist the explorer Vilhjaimur Steffansson, the discoverer of the "White Eskimos" of Coronation Bay, in a three-year expedition through the "last unknown territory" to the north of Canada. The explorer is a Canadian, and is desirous of carrying out his investigations and explorations under the ægis of the Dominion Government so that Canada may have a prior right to the results of his expedition. Steffansson has now made an official report to the Geological Survey Department of his last expedition. In this he urges the Government to protect the Eskimos from the troublesome results of partial civilisation, including the spread of disease. He urges also that the Government should take measures to protect the great caribou herds of the barren lands. Dealing with his last trip, he expresses the opinion that the "blonde Eskimos" found on Coronation Bay are descendants of some Scandinavian colony from Greenland whose people wandered to the coast and intermarried with the Eskimos, whose habits, customs, and language, they have adopted. All these Eskimos look like half-breeds, and there are instances of blonde hair and blue eyes. There are no traces of any other language than that of the Eskimos, and nothing else suggestive of European origin except the folklore.

The Eskimos are suffering from contact with European traders, and are rapidly dying off from measles. They are heathens, of splendid physique, hunting with the bow and arrow, and living on caribou and seal, the caribou being present in the barren lands in unlimited numbers for three months in the year. Mr. Steffansson urges the Government to send a number of mounted police to the district to protect the natives from disease, and the caribou from the rifles of the white men. The explorer starts on his next journey in May next to what he describes as the "last bit of this old planet where geographical discoveries are possible." He will make his base at meridian 76,900 miles from Horschell Island, and will spend three years in determining what there is north of the continent, whether another continent, a frozen ocean, or a collection of islands. He has already explored 500 miles of the Horton River, being the first man to penetrate so far, and he now proposes to go north of the mainland into a region where no white man has yet been. His last journey was performed under the auspices of the Gegological Survey of the Canadian Government and the United States Museum of Natural History.

NAPOLEON FOR TO-DAY.

STRIKING VOLUME FROM MR. HERBERT FISHER.

There can be no greater benefit to the uninstructed, but serious minded, man than that a scholar who has spent many years in obtaining mastery of an important subject should come down from his study and give him in familiar phrases a broad, brief view of the conclusions his learning has led him to. Mr. Herbert Fisher is one of the first living authorities on the period of the French Revolution and the life of Napoleon; and he puts into this small shilling book the cream of his knowledge on an epoch of undying interest.

We see "the gaunt young hero of the Republic charging with theflag atArcola; the Emperor kneeling before the altar of Notre Dame in the long and sumptuous robes of his coronation; the grim leader of a haggard cavalcade treading the deadly snows of a Russian winter; the cloaked figure upon a ship's deck, with huddle shoulders and sunken chin, and a far—off look of tragedy in his set and melancholy gaze." Well may Mr. Fisher reflect, in reviewing this astounding career, "perhaps in the whole range of history no one has aroused emotions so opposite and so intense," such admiration, such fear, such hatred, such "bewilderment at the union in one life and character of so much grandeur and roguery, gold and alloy." "It is at the very least a story as wonderful as those of the giants and fairies and at the most the greatest explosion of human energy which, in modern times, has altered the politics of civilised man."

To do justice to such a subject calls for rare powers of mind. The old hero-worship of warriors is impossible to-day, when most men have come to feel the wisdom of Wellington's exclamation: "Next to a battle lost, the greatest misery is a battle gained." But Mr. Fisher can hold the scales, even and still, when the account is made, feel all the wonder of this strange being who said of himself: "I am a fragment of rock launched into space." Every side of the man comes under notice— his writing as well as his fighting,his love affairs as well as his administrative triumphs; and it was a most happy idea to add some pages of Napoleans' maxims and a genealogy of the Bonaparte family.

Every word that can be said for him is said; but the last word is for humanity "With the grandest intellectual endowments ever vouchsafed to man,and despite many splendid services to law, to administration, to the moral and intellectual progress of France, he remains the great modern example of that reckless and defiant insolence which formed the matter of ancient tragedy, and is at war with the harmonies of human life." Among all the notable volumes in the "Home University Library" this must stand out as a triumph of style, judgment, and scholarship.

Napoleon. By Herbert Fisher, M.A., F.B.A., Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, author of *Studies in Napoleonic Statesmanship*, &c. (Pp. 256, 1 rupee cloth, 2 rupees leather, London: Williams Norgate. Indian Edition by Washbourne. Vol. 61 of the Home University Library.)

THREE GREAT POWERS.

RELIGION, THE NEWSPAPER, AND THE NAVY.

These three volumes of the new issue of the "Home University Library" fully maintain the high level ofexcellence which the Editors—Professors Murray, Fisher, Thompson, and Brewster—have led us to expect in this firmly-established series of cheap books. Mr. Hannay is one of our most accomplished historians of maritime development. He knows altogether too much to fall into easy dogmatic generalisation about what is vaguely called "sea power." Neither in ancient,nor in mediæval, times did naval strength exert a decisive influence on national fortunes. "Power on the sea can only be exercised, consecutively and for long periods, by a settled State possessed of large revenues," and it is only when the science of navigation, the art of ship-building, and the use of gunpowder, have considerably advanced that this influence begins to be vital in the life of States. The merit of the book is that it keeps all the elements of the subject well in view. The political rivalries, the growth of trade, the achievements of the great adventurers, the technique of seamenship, the meaning of the great battles, the intricate story of the 126 years of strife by which Great Britain obtained her supremacy, the police work of later years—to all this Mr. Hannay brings an immense fund of knowledge and a striking sobriety of judgment. He gives us in small compass the essence of a great matter.

Professor Estlin Carpenter is an honoured pioneer of the new science of Comparative Religion,"the study of how "one religion builds upon another." It is not the least among the achievements of modern research to have found, by patientcomparison, seeds of the highest moral ideas in some of the lowliest of human beliefs and observances. Some there be still who will spurn the notion that there can be any common element of religion between ancient Egyptians and modern Englishmen, or between Chinamen, Hindus, and even negroes or Pacific Islanders, and our noble selves. Others, and these,must surely be happier have an instinct that there must be a soul of good even in the lowest levels of humanity, that symbolism, sacrifice, prayer, however crude, must cover the realities of religion, and that here, as on other sides of social life, there is a thread of evolution to be followed from the most ancient savage to the mostmodern saint. Professor Carpenter traces in great detail the mutual influence of the chief world-religions, and finds in their common striving toward an ideal, conformation of the highest faith. "The forms of religion must necessarily change from age to age. But it will always embody man's highest thought concerning the mysteries that surround him, and will express his finest attitude to life. Its beliefs may be gradually modified; its specific institutions may lose their power; but history shows it to be among the most dermanent of social for the slow elevatiod of effective agent for the slow elevation of he race."

Mr. Dibblee's volume is, we believe, the first detailed account, from inside knowledge, of British newspaper organization as it exists to-day, and it will be scanned with interest by all who realise the importance of the influence of the press in modern society. Great changes have been wrought in recent years in what used to be called the Fourth Estate changes for good and ill, but nearly always important, and very commonly ill-understood. Mr. Dibblee directs the eagle eye of the journalist itself. The layman may now cry to Fleet Street, "There's a chiel among ye takin' notes and faith, he's printed them." This, however, is no sour critic, but a man of affairs and an economist who, while recognising the rights of society, can treat with knowledge and fairness all sides of a complicated case. He promises at the outset to "write chiefly of what most people seldom or never see, and but little of all those aspects of any newspaper which every reader is accustomed to judge for himself." So we are told more of the press as an agency for the collection and presentation of news, and as a business organization and a manufacture, than as an organ of opinion. There are separate chapters on the Londondailyand periodical press,newspapers in the provinces, the Empire, and the Continent, and in the United States. Finally, some of the romantic personalities of journalism are named. We are tempted to quote some of Mr. Dibblee's good stories, or his remarks, for instance on advertising (on which he estimates forty or fifty million pounds a year are spent in England alone); but this would lead us too far. The book is full of readable matter, and at the same time has all the seriousness of a social monograph.

The Navy and Sea Power. By David Hanny.—*Comparative Religion.* By Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter, D. Litt., Principal of Manchester Coll., Oxford.—*The Newspaper.* By G. Binney Dibblee, M.A. (Each 256 pp., 1 rupee cloth, 2 rupees leather. London: Williams & Norgate. Indian Edition by Washbourne. Vols. 66, 68, and 69 of the Home University Library.)

ROMANCE OF SCIENCE.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE, AND THE NEW CHEMISTRY.

Professor Moore throws the light of the most recent research upon matters of very ancient controversy in which, however, interest can never fail. "Those who are inclined to think that the search after the mystery of life is illusory and leads no whither, or to no practical goal, have not studied the history of scientific advance with clear vision. Just as the search for the philosopher's stone, that was to transmute the baser metals into gold, led, through alchemy, to the foundation of modern chemistry; just as the vain pursuit ofthe *elixir vitæ* merged into the beginnings of scientific medicine; so the enquiry into spontaneous generation of the origin of life opened up the whole of our modern knowledge of the causation of disease through the discoveries of Pasteur and the wonderful developments of modern surgery which arose from the noble life-work of Lister. Millions of lives have been saved by practical discoveries which arose from apparently purely philosophical enquiries dealing with theories that might have been dismissed as but chemirical."

This is indeed, a splendid vindication of the scientist's work. But, we cannot think that to-day any vindication is necessary. Even for the uninstructed layman,the wide vistas of modern physic and biology offer so much of romantic interest that he will be thankful for a broad introduction such as Prof. Moore gives him to what must ever remain a realm of mystery, yet of mystery no longer dangerous, but full of rich reward to the serious mind. What, for instance, could be more beautiful and impressive than the illustrations here given of the phasic or cyclic character of the transformations of energy throughout the living world?

Prof. Meldola is well-known as one of the most authoritative and broad-minded of British teachers in the department of chemistry. It is, as it now stands, peculiarly a twentieth-century science, and new statements are continually required, so rapid is the progress of discovery. Men, who were at school thirty years ago and have not looked at a text book since, would hardly recognise the table of "elements" to-day. "Electrons" and "æons" have made a revolutionary appearance; there are wholly new ranges of study—electro-chemistry, thermo-chemistry, bio-chemistry, and now there is a science of geo-chemistry awaiting development. Prof. Meldola takes us to a high point from which the unity of these various lines of research and their fundamental principles can be plainly seen, and the student will recognise the hint of new domains inviting conquest in the question, "Is it too great a stretch of prophecy to suggest that the ultimate coalescence of Physics and Chemistry will be brought about through the interpretation of the principle of periodicity?"

The Origin and Nature of life. B Benjamin Moore, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Bio-Chemistry, Liverpool University.—*Chemistry.* By Professor Raphel Meldola, D.Sc., L.L.D., F.R.S. (Each 256 pp., 1 rupee cloth, 2 rupees leather. London: Williams & Norgate. Indian Edition by Washbourne. Vols. 62 and 67 of the Home University Library.)

HIS LIMIT.

"I love you!" he cried, throwing all restraint to the winds.

"Do you really and truly love me?" she answered, still unyielding.

"I swear I do!"

"How much?"

"How do I know how much? With all my heart and soul and strength and mind and—"

"Wait. Couldn't you love me any more?"

"Dearest, if I loved you any more I don't think I could stand it."

"Why not?"

"I might want to marry you."

AN ASTRONOMICAL PUZZLE.

One of our best-known astronomers was talking about the difficulties and intricacies that astronomy presents to the popular mind.

"For instance," he said, smiling, "there is the story of the meteorite that fell on an Essex farm a year ago. It was a valuable meteorite and the landlord claimed it at once.

"All minerals and metals on the land belong to me." he said. "That's in the lease.'

"But the tenant demurred. "This meteorite" he said, "wasn't on the farm, you must remember, when the lease was drawn up."

"This was certainly a poser, but the landlord was equal to the occasion, for he promptly retorted :—"Well, then, I claim it as flying game."

"But the tenant was ready for him. "It's got neither wings nor feathers" he said. 'Therefore as ground game it is mine.'

"How long they would have continued their argument I cannot say; for, at that moment, a revenue officer came up and proceeded to take possession of the meteorite. "Because" said he, it is an article introduced into this country without payment of duty.'"

Lady Glantworth's Winter Sports.

MRS. GEORGE NORMAN.

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It was a bright, if windy, morning when I stepped into the chaos of the boat-train platform at Victoria and looked for Eleanor.

After a shower of telegrams (in the last of which my cousin had offered to pay *all* expenses), I had agreed to go to the Engadine with her.

"Mind you bring plenty of eucalyptus" she wrote as soon as I'd given in and said I'd go (she has a morbid terror of infection), "one simply *can't* be too careful."

Eleanor usually sends her maid on with the luggage,but I did not see Céline. I waited.

"Good gracious!" I said to myself suddenly. . . . An invalid chair was being carried—to the extreme inconvenience, and sometimes danger, of other people—by Ernest and a porter down the length of the platform. Eleanor, in all her sables, was inside it.

"Good Heaven's Eleanor!" I pushed my way to her. "What *is* the matter? Was it a smash getting here? Are you much hurt?"

My cousin always avers that if there is one thing she detests it is Fuss . . . .

"I am not in the least hurt, Philippa," she said, grasping Ernest's arm (he has been three years in her service—I believe he was a V.C. or something in South Africa. . . .) "Please don't fuss—you're attracting attention."

"I don't think it is me," I murmured. "But I'm glad you're not much hurt. Is the car damaged?"

"I can't think what you mean," Eleanor said coldly. "Why should it be? I've only been vaccinated yesterday' "On the knee" she added in an undertone, and looked at the porter. "There are three cases of small-pox at Bremen—I saw it in the paper."

"Vaccinated—Bremen——" as one in a dream. I followed Eleanor into the carriage.

"Don't forget the camp-stool." She put her head through the window. ("Have you got sixpence for that porter Philippa? I'll pay you afterwards. Oh! very well, then; yes—a shilling.")

A second porter had brought up the rear with a dressing case, a fur rug, a foot-warmer, an inflamed head-cushion, and three weekly papers.

"I hope you've got something to read," Eleanor said, and opened one of them.

"Plenty, thanks," I said stiffly, as the train started —she had only just caught it. "But, Eleanor, do tell me—What on *earth* induced you to be vaccinated the day before starting because there is small-pox at Bremen, which isn't even in Switzerland—no near it?"

"Isn't it?" Eleanor, who is a great upholder of compulsory education for the poor, stared at me. "Isn't it?" she said slowly. "Why, good gracious, I believe I was thinking of Bevers. You always do find out such unpleasant things, Phillipa. However. . ." "But why on your *knee*?" I murmured, glancing across the carriage. Eleanor had forgotten to write for seats, and we had two fellow-travellers—young men. Eleanor eyed them.

"Really," she said quite audibly, "it is disageeable not even having a *carria*——"

"Every other compartment is crowded out, as it always is at Christmas," I said, frowning at her; "only most people thought you'd something the matter....But, why, really?" and I delicately indicated her right foot extended on the camp stool.

Eleanor put up the *Graphic* and spoke behind it in an interesting whisper. "I didn't want to have a mark on my *arm*, naturally," she said, quite tartly. "You are so thin, Phillipa, it doesn't matter one way or the other to you, I dare say."

"Thanks," I said and opened my paper.

Eleanor is not exactly sensitive.... She inclines to a certain—Shall we say? massiveness of mind and body. "I always remember that very absurd Marquis de Bry telling someone I was the only fine woman in England...." She spoke with an arch coquettishness calculated to arouse the worst feelings.

"Yes. They were the fashion then, weren't they?" I murmured. "I'm *afraid*," I added before she could answer—" you'll find that—your—er—foot" (one of the young men I could see was only affecting to read) "on the journey will be rather in the way."

And it was....

Eleanor had wired to Dover for a carrying-chair, but the station-master had three extra train-loads and an avalanche of luggage to cope with.

.."It is disgraceful!"....Eleanor said bitterly as she half-hopped, half-slid, across the wind-swept quay. "I suppose he does not know who I *am*."

.." I dare say he doesn't; how on earth should he?" I said testily, for Eleanor (the only fine woman in England) leant on my arm. "And I don't suppose he'd care if he did," I added to myself. "Will you stay on deck?"

"How could I possibly go down? I must say the discomforts of European travelling....at Ceylon we went about the entire day in rickshaws, pulled by coolies...."

"But you're not in Ceylon now unfortunately——. I *mean*," I added hastily, "for your sake. Do stay here, Eleanor, and I'll try and get you a chair —only there seem to be about nine hundred people on chairs already"

By the expenditure of florin I induced a sailor to extract a spare chair from a state-cabin.

"I think I'll go down, Eleanor," I said, when I could— Eleanor and the boat-whistle confused my ideas—"You are never ill, are you? and I....well I am sometimes."

Eleanor (and her leg) were in the only available space, by the funnel, and I will own it was draughty....

"I did think, Phillipa," my cousin said bitterly, "you'd try and help me a little!"

"Can I help the wind blowing, Eleanor?—or your....your vaccination from keeping you on deck?... And where, by the way, is Céline? Eleanor," I said, with a sudden ominous calm—"you don't mean to say you haven't brought a *maid* on this journey?"

"Certainly I haven't," my cousin began, then, catching my eye, "but you needn't fire up. It's because I haven't got one. I usually get mine, I mean when I happen to want a new one—and maids are impossible now-a-days—at the Swiss Agency in Thingummy-street, but I certainly didn't see any use in dragging one out to her own country with me. It will be far better to get one there."

"It will certainly be far cheaper," I said; "but whether you'll get one in the mountains, 6,000 feet above sea-level, I don't know," and I went below.

"Now I *shall* write to somebody or other," Eleanor said, with cold exasperation, when it appeared that no sleeping-berths were to be had on the train.

"Had you engaged any,?" I asked pointedly.

"Well, I wrote the day before yesterday for one—I mean for two—and they had the effrontery to say the last was sold weeks ago. But I didn't believe them. I suppose, in this *Pandemonium*, no one will bring me a *thing* to eat," she added bitterly.

"The dining-car is next door,Eleanor" I said cheeringly.

"I can't sit in a dining-car all night, can I!" said my cousin, "and I certainly can't move about. The jolting would do for my—for me. I suppose, Philippa, *you* couldn't——"

"Oh! of course, *I* can get a place," I said, with a hasty artlessness, "if I go at once. *So* sorry about you——"

"I suppose I shall have to come, then. Eleanor rose icily. "Perhaps, if it wasn't asking too much you'd carry the camp-stool." . . . .

Eleanor ate a hearty meal in cold silence, then rose.

"I hope you feel better now," I said with a bright sympathy. (After all, she was paying my expenses.) "Isn't the country *pretty*?"

"As it's almost totally dark, I really can't say. And. of course, I don't feel better. What on earth induced me to come!" She eyed the restaurant with strong disfavour as we left it. "Apparently every counter-jumper in England is going out to—Oh!. . ."

She emitted a prolonged scream as a really rather alarming jolt shot us through the doorway and against that of our compartment next door.

"I'm most awfully sorry, Eleanor," I said contritely; but you see, I *couldn't* have carried in dishes, could I? and no one else would."

"It doesn't the least matter, thank you.....I suppose I shall have some abscess or something. After all, the risk of *small-pox* would have been better——"

"Especially as it was in north Germany I agreed heartily. "I mean," as Eleanor frowned," is it very bad?"

"Excruciating "....she said, and closed her eyes.

"Fancy it's being the right—er—one" I said as Eleanor, with every symptom of agony, extended her right patent-leather shoe and grey silk ankle on the camp-stool. "I should have thought somehow the left would be better."

"I have always supposed one walked on both feet equally." Eleanor, coldly sarcastic, reclined against her white satin air-cushion. "And as I went to the best man in town, I suppose he *knew*. I hope my right side isn't *permanently* injured, that's all."

I was not sorry when we arrived on the following morning!.... We had wired from Chur for the doctor, and he alighted at the hotel as we did.

"Allons! let us see this wonderful vaccine....." He seemed amused.

"Courage, Madame,"....he said, as Eleanor, upstairs, with closed eyes sank on to a chair. He was a brusque little man, with gentle hands and a big reputation.

"The right," . . . she murmured faintly. I had to *walk* into the dining——"

"Right? No, no; you must be mistaken." The grey silk stocking came into evidence.

* * * *

Eleanor had been vaccinated just below her *left* knee, and it had not "taken" at all. . . .

"And never will do. But I should not bother about that—till you go to Bremen." The little doctor got up; he looked at me, smiled, bowed, and departed.

The next dayEleanor went out ski-ing. Or what she called ski-ing. It was more like lying down. . . . But it was better than the Camp-Stool!

GENERAL BETHUNE AND READINESS FOR WAR,

Speaking in Wimbledon on February 16th Major General Bethune, the Director General of the Territorial Force, admitted that they could not say that the force was in a satisfactory state. They had not the confidence of the public, and would not obtain it until the shortage of 50,000 men had been made up. Their numbers were increasing, but only slightly. He did not believe that patriotism was a back number, but that they had got into a somewhat false position, for, many people were going about the country saying that war was such a horrible thing that it could not happen. They must have it sometime; and, unless they prepared for and were ready to face it they would never have peace or comfort; because, in this country they only lived by the power and strength of their right arm. They were told that when they got 315,000 Territorials, the country would be secure from invasion; but, he would like to see every young man trained to defend the country in a time of need.

Few books of pure literature published in the last ten years have enjoyed so permanent a success as "The Road Mender," and it is,perhaps not unnatural that considerable curiosity has centered round the personality of the author, Michael Fairless. It was known that the author was a woman, and that she died soon after the publication of her book; but many of the guesses about her adventures in the Press have been wide of the mark indeed. All such surmises are about to be ended by the publication, by Messrs. Duckwon and Co., of an authoritative and critical biography," "Michael Fairless: Her life and writings" The authors are Mr. William Scott Palmer, and Mr. A. N. Haggard, and their book is sure to be welcomed by a large company of ardent admirers of "The Road Mender."

Patriotism is an elusive quality to define, although the poet Cowper had very definite ideas upon the subject; but Mr. Esmé C. Wingfield Stratford is not only prepared to diagnose the sentiment, but has actually written a History of English Patriotism, which Mr. John Lane is on the point of publishing in two elaborate volumes. The 500,000 words which go to this history are said to represent eight years of continuous labour, and the study includes a survey of religion,politics, war, philosophy, literature, painting, law, and commerce; so that patriotism is clearly an expansive virtue, which includes, under its ægis, all the higher activities of the human brain.

NEW FARCICAL COMEDY.

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."

Mr. H. V. Esmond calls it a farcical comedy, and the more farcical it was the better we liked it. So does the audience at the Cretirion. They unreservedly enjoyed its fun, they only appreciated its brightness, they thoroughly realised its rollicking humours. Yet, there were pretty little touches of sentiment, as in the concluding scene which brought hero and heroine into each other's arms, that they would not willingly have lost. "Eliza Comes to Stay" is a title of good omen, and there is very reason to expect that it will be fully justified by results. Mr. Esmond wires in his lightest and cheeriest vein, he has only a simple love story to tell; but he contrives to set it forth in such manner as to enlist our sympathies and to keep us pleasantly amused. He does not pretend to any marked originality of theme, he makes no attempt to create a new atmosphere, or to introduce us to strange characters; but old faces and a familiar environment are always welcome when they are presented in so contagious a spirit of light-heartedness.

Eliza is the daughter of a middle-aged acquaintance of the Hon. Sandy Verrall, whose life he has been instrumental in saving some time in the murky past. On his death-bed, Sandy's benefactor bequeaths to that purposeless young man his only child, whom, somewhat too rashly, Sandy imagines to be little more than an infant. So, his bachelor flat is in continently transformed into a nursery, a buxom attendant is engaged, rocking-horses and suitable picture-books are purchased as a preliminary to the arrival of the expected visitor. And behold! when Eliza makes her appearance, she proves to be a young woman verging upon twenty, who has all the semblance of an uncompromising Suffragist, trained to regard man as her natural enemy. Into her receptive ears has been instilled by her aunt the deadly poison, "Distrust all males; avoid all embellishments; if you would enjoy your meals and go to bed in peace, stick to your bun!" And flattened against the back of her head, Eliza displays the most appalling "bun" that ever mortal eyes looked upon. Nor is this all. She is attired in an outrageous woolly jacket and a tartan skirt, objects of unqualified horror; her hair is tightly drawn from her forehead, her feet are encased in big felt boots, and ever and anon she shows an expanse of white stocking sufficient to shock the sensibilities of a plough boy.

FROM CHRYSALIS TO BUTTERFLY.

You see, of course, what is to become of this. Before many days are over, the chrysalis will have developed into a butterfly, the ungainly girl into a a comely and winsome young woman. Sandy, recognising his utter incompetence to deal with so unaccustomed a situation, flies the scene, endeavouring to procure a return of serenity amid the perilous delights of Dieppe. In taking this step he exposes his sweetheart, Vera Lawrence, an ambitious, although not too talented actress, whose future he has burned himself with, to the allurements of his rich and elderly uncle, from whom he has great expectations, and who, in the end, experiences no difficulty in convincing the fickle Vera that a young man's fancy is not to be compared, in point of substantial advantages, with an old man's banking account. What is more serious, Sandy also delivers Eliza over to the attentions of Montague Jordon, a middle-aged man-about-town, who promptly falls a victim to her freshly developed charms. The poor girl is led to believe that it is Sandy's wish she should smile on this sportly wooer; and so succumbs to his demand for her hand. But the return of the prodigal brings about a rapid change in the state of affairs and before you can say Jack Robinson Sandy, too, has fallen beneath the spell of Eliza's attractions. Consequently, it needs but a word of explanation to ensure Jordan's discomfiture and to bring the young couple to the heaven of a lasting happiness.

It is all very slight and gossamer;but,at the same time full of charm and humour. The interest, perhaps,declined somewhat in the second act, the least satisfactory of the three, but full amends are made in the last for any slight loosening of the tension. Luckily, too, the three principal parts are in such excellent hands that not a point is missed, not a line uttered without the fullest recognition of its value. As Sandy Mr. H. V.Esmon. reveals a splendid sense of comedy, rattling of his words with a volubility. and a rapidity that carry all before them, yet never degenerating into indistinctness. He makes, also, a charming lover while his air of bewilderment and perplexity in the scenes with his tomboy protégée is altogether admirable. And, in Miss Eva Moore, we have an ideal representative of Eliza, not less in her awkward and grotesque than in her sweetly captivating moments. The two characters could not have been better or more delightfully played. On a similar level stands the'Montague Jordan' of Mr. Eric Lewis, a study perfect in its fussiness, its urbanity, its cheery air of optimism. In the small part of Lady Pennybroke,Miss Carlotta Addison also rendered substantial assistance to the success of the piece, which received, together with the principal performers, a particularly enthusiastic reception on the final fall of the curtain.

PAPA'S STRING IS PULLED.

"You know, dear," said the young man nervously to the pretty girl, "I'm really frightened about speaking to your father, he's so awfully sure of himself, you know."

"Is that all that's causing the delay?" enquired the modern miss drily. "If that's so, just leave it to me. I'll manage father."

Accordingly next morning, she approached paterfamilias as he potted plants to the accompaniment of a choice Havanah and carpet slippers.

"Papa," she gurgled, with feigned mirth, as she took his arm, "what do you think? That young fool Perkins has proposed to me! Just fancy!" And the lady doubled up in incoherent joy.

But papa shook himself free. and turned with the fury of a baited bull as he stormed:—

"What! Refused young Perkins—that estimable young man? I'm ashamed of you! You modern girls never know when you're lucky! You'll make it up with him at once—at once, I say—and don't let me have any nonsense!"

And papa never knew the reason for the peals of laughter which issued from the drawing-room that same evening, when Mr. Edwin Perkins ecstatically greeted the dainty Clara.

LITERATU[redacted]

BOOKS WH[redacted] MOTH[redacted]

The debutante [redacted] prefers stronger l[redacted] "Bibliotheque Ros[redacted] generation ago.

The recent death of Mr. G. A. Hutchison, who opened up a new taste in reading for the boys of the last generation with the first number of his "Boy's Own Paper." must have suffered in his own youth from the overwhelming dulness of the fare which was provided him. There was no Henty, no Ballantyne, Gordon Stables, or Bretherton, to create wonderful swashbucklers, daredevil freebooters, and romantic Jacobites, and Cavaliers.

What the romantic fiction has done for boys, it did also for girls. Girls read—and still read—stories of adventure, and there was as strong a revolt 30 years ago from the milk-and-water improving tales of the period immediately before, as from the Sandford and Merton style of story, with its undisguised, uncloaked, moral, which however, amuses and entertains us to-day with its charm as well as its quaintness.

What was, in fact, the literature of our grandmothers' youth?

If we believe the criterion which is set down in an old-fashioned book of those days—"The English Gentlewoman"—it was what the modern girl would regard as miserably inadequate and hopelessly boring. Of adventure there was none. Romance was tabooed. The glowing fancies which girl weave for themselves, however much their imaginations are cold-storaged, are simply ignored by the cheerless lady whose knowledge of girls is so "governessy." Probably, here was a tome which was given to their unreceptive nieces by didactic aunts of the Edgeworth type, and unless it was read aloud, shared in all probability the fate of many of these sermonettes on deportment, piety, and manners.

The author cirticises the small choice to which she was limited in her youth, when Hannah More's sacred dramas were thought "safer reading" than a mutilated Shakespeare, and when selected—and select passages from the "Spectator," Fordyce's Sermons, Blair's Lectures, and Gisborne's "Duties of the Young" filled in the gaps of a young girl's Library.

The author of these early-Victorian "Hints to Young Ladies" offers them a wider outlook, although we should call it a half-acre plot compared with the wide field which is open to schoolgirls to-day. She would have them buy cheap editions of Tayler and Fuller. "Our young ladies of condition," she says, "may take them to their closets, if they are frightened at the voluminous array in the libraries in their homes. . . . Shakespeare, in an exquisite form and fashion, and unaccompanied by notes that are, at any rate, less officious than any previous ones, now lies on our drawing-room tables unfettered by Bowdler."

Shakespeare and historic memoirs are considered airy and frothy nothings to amuse the young girl in her leisure hours. In the intervals of making wax flowers, sand pictures, and tatting, one can imagine her sharing "Cressida," or commitering "The quality's library—according to the "English Gentlewoman"—is to be made up of the Diates—seron" of Dr. MacBride, Milmans's History of Christianity," and Bishop Newton on "The Prophecies." A course of the latter is to be begun at 14 years after school work is finished.

As to the poets, the school-girl is to read Byron "with a careful and zealous instructor" Cowper is to be learnt by heart, while in science the debutante is only into the study of conchology" and botany." The former whole-hearted perhaps, the devotion of one's ancestresses, explains, p[redacted] for those extra-ordinary shell-boxes, which it is doubtful whether the child of the moment has any more admiration.

Voltaire's "Reign of Louis XIV." is to interest the girl of fashion in her less serious moments, while Sully "Memoires" and the Life of Charles XII."—in French—are also on her white list. Hume's "History of England," Hallam's "Middle Ages," Robertson's works, the famous "Decline and Fall"—probably unexpurgated—are slight incursions into light literature which are allowed her. She may have, too, Defoe's "History of the Union," Miss Aiken's "Memoirs," and Miss Strickand's "Lives of the Queens of England" as holiday reading. Except for the last-named, it is a grievously ponderous list for 18 summers.

Novels, as one might expect, are under a heavy cloud. These are passed over with a mere general allusion to the dangers involved in feeding the mind of the young on romances. It would have been interesting to have learnt whether the "Mirror of Fashion and the "Ladies' monthly Magazine," which contained some stilted and involved romances, would have been considered fit food for the debutante.

One wonders, too, whether, like their elders, young ladies would have been able, without twinges of conscience, to have devoured Dickens's sketches, which were, of course, coming out about that time in the form of magazine stories. The Vicar of Wakefield"—despite the severe censoring of the day—was always considered safe and proper. The same was probably said of Mrs. Sherwood's "Emancipation," although the latter gives one a curious view of public opinion of those times with regard to questions upon which people think differently to-day.

In the choice of light reading such as this, the Early Victorian debutante was counselled to ask and take advice. To see how far girls have progressed along lines of independence, one has only to read the following extract from the same book:—"Works of fiction," says the author of the "English Gentlewoman," must be regarded as recreations, selected under the guidance of experience and judgment more matured than that of a young lady. Our language is rich in works of fiction which elevate the tone of the female mind, soften the heart, and prepare it for the usages of society."

The late Lord James of Hereford was emphatically one of those men whose biographies are bound to be of great public interest, and it is a matter for general congratulatoin that the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton should have undertaken to find time to write the Life of his old friend. The story of Lord Jame's life should present a panorama of the most cultured and attractive society of the time.

THE RENDEZVOUS

BY

SIR WILLAM MAGNAY, BART.

Author of "The Red Chancellor," "The Master Spirit," "The Long Hand," &c., &c.

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"This gathering," said Monty Guise, as we sat comfortably round the blazing fire at Wrailton Manor House, "reminds me of a very similarChristmas-tide meeting, oh, some five-and-twenty years ago, which had an extraordinary upshot. It was at Harbridge, Alan Chilver's place in Northamptonshire. You remember Alan, General?"

"I knew him slightly," General Storfield answered. "Took a toss and broke his neck out with thePytchley, didn't he?

"Yes; about six winters ago. Good fellow, Alan, as ever lived,and he deserved to enjoy his goodly heritance much longer. Well, he and I and four other men—Harry Fitzgodfrey,Jack Twisaday Charlie Blaydon, and John Brookford—had a habit of meeting together every Christmas-tide. We had all been in the same house at Harrow and then at Trinity together; were all six great friends, and when our 'Varsity days were over and we had to separate, we made a compact to meet every Christmas if only to keep our friendship alive and compare notes.

For some years we met regularly, the appointed rendezvous varying and as far apart as Inverness one year and in Paris another. The gatherings were quite a success, and as winter came round one used to look forward to them. But after two or three years our number was reduced to four. Poor Charley Blaydon died, and John Brookford having lost money went out to Australia to try to make another fortune there.

So far about the next ten years we were four at our Christmas reunion, and that brings me to a night in the early eighties, the night of my story.

For some few years previously we had met at Harbridge, which Alan Chilvers had inherited from an uncle. It is a fine estate, and having plenty of money with it Alan had found a hobby and became a collector. He had cabinets full of valuable old watches and snuff-boxes, many of them lavishly jewelled, and altogether his house was quite a museum of costly bric-a-brac.

Jack Twisaday,who had taken orders, was a neighbour, having become rector of an adjacent parish, and an honorary Canon of Peterborough, so on the night of our meeting he had only a four-mile drive, while Fitzgodfrey and I who had been shooting up in the North met by arrangement at Carlisle, and travelled to Harbridge together.

On our rather late arrival Alan said, "I have a surprise for you fellows. We are going to be five this year. John Brookford is back."

"You don't say so," I exclaimed. "That's good. How has he fared?"

"I don't know," our host answered. "The fact is I've hardly seen him yet. He called at the Club on Monday after I had left town, and not finding me, wrote a note saying he had just returned from theAntipodes,and was our old Christmas-tide meeting still kept up? Of course I wired him to come on here without fail and he arrived from town by the six-sixteen about half-an-hour ago. I hadn't an opportunity of asking how he had got on, but he seems in very good case. Grown a beard and dresses in rather colonial style; he has been out there fifteen years, he tells me."

It was time to change for dinner, so we postponed our curiosity about our old school fellow till we met. On going down presently I met Jack Twisaday in the hall, and we found Brookford in the drawing-room, being shown round the cabinets of curios by his host.

"Ah, here are Guise and Twisaday," said Alan, as we came in. "I expect you fellows hardly remember each other.

"You have not changed so much as I have," said Brookford laughingly, as he shook hands with us.

"Yes, I should scarcely have recognized you if we had met in the street," Twisaday observed, "though I do now. Hope you have got on well out there, and made your pile."

"It's not quite as high as I want it to be," Brookford answered modestly. "Still, it has grown sufficiently to warrant my coming home for six months' holiday."

"That's good to hear," said Alan.

The cool Fitzgodfrey now lounged into the room, slapped Twisaday on the back with an "Aha, canon!" and then grasped Brookford's hand.

"Well met again, John," he said with his rather quizzing smile. "I do believe I shou d have known you even through that beard."

Brookford laughed. "You are the only man who has said so. My own sister hardly knew me. Well, I can't tell you how jolly glad I am to be back home and to see you fellows again."

We went into dinner, and through the meal talked of old times at Harrow and Cambridge. Brookford had met several of our old school-fellows and 'Varsity acquaintances out in Australia. Some he told us were doing well; others had gone under.

"It's a toss-up out there," he remarked. "Take two instances. Do you remember a fellow named Basil Johnson at Harrow—good-looking, clever chap?

"What house was he in?" someone asked.

"I forget. Well, anyhow, he turned up one day at my place literally on his uppers, for he had worn the soles right off his boots and was starving. I did what I could for him, and afterwards heard he was glad to take fifteen shillings a week as a farm hand. Then there was another man, named Harker. I don't suppose any of you would remember him, he would be junior to us, an utter little blighter. He came out as being too hopeless for anything at home, had the devil's own luck, and is now one of the richest man in the country. The clever man goes under; the fool floats on the top. It's all luck."

"I hope you've had your share, John," Twisaday observed.

"Oh, yes," Brookford answered. "I can't complain, though it has been more hard work than luck in my case. I could stay over here now and settle down but I shall be in a position to cut a better figure—keep six hunters instead of two—if I go back and have another five years' work."

Every one looked rather pleased to hear of the fellow's good fortune, for friends who have made failures in life are as unwelcome as poor relations; and however little of a snob a man may be he naturally warms to a successful acquaintance.

After dinner we adjourned to the smokingroom, and over our host's excellent cigars sat round a blazing fire of oak logs chatting and telling yarns of our varied experiences.

The talk, I remember, turned on quick wittedness, thence it diverged to sharp practice and clever swindles. Twisaday related how he had been taken into the tune of a ten-pound note by a smart rogue who had called at the rectory with a wonderfully plausible tale. Fitz godfrey told a story of how—Laubenheim, the art dealer, had been let in by a noble lord over an heirloom; I contributed a yarn or two on the same subject, and then there was a pause, broken by Brookford.

"We don't have many of your subtle and original swindles out in Australia," he said. "But a rather neat trick was brought off near Adelaide last year. The trickster was a girl of three-and-twenty. She was on a tram in West Street, Adelaide, and as she was about to get off, another girl, a stranger to her, whom we will call Miss White, pushed in front, and jumping of before the car stopped, fell and twisted her ankle. Our girl, whom we will call Miss Black, went to her help, had her put into a cab, and they drove together to the injured girl's lodgings. It turued out to be a pretty bad sprain, and, as the girl told Miss Black, it had happened most unfortunately, for she had been going that afternoon to take up an engagements as companion to a rich and rather invalid lady who lived in the country about fifteen miles out.

"'You cau't possibly go to-day, my dear,' the good Samartian declare. 'Your ankle is badly swollen, and you must not put it to the ground for at least forty-eight hours.'

"'Oh, but I must keep my engagement,' the other said. "It is all arranged. I am to go down by the 3-30, and the carriage is to meet me.'

"'You can't,' returned the masterful Miss Black. 'You may be laid up for three months, as a friend of mine was, if you don't keep still. You must send a telegram, saying you have met with an accident, and can't arrive before Wednesday. I am just going to run out to the chemist's for some lotion and a bandage, and will send the telegram off for you.'

"Thereupon the energetic Miss Black sat down and composed a satisfactory and regretful telegram, with which she went off, to return in ten minutes with a medicament for the injured ankle. Thus she busied herself for the best part of an hour in applying, and then took her leave, saying she would be engaged all that afternoon, but would look in next morning too see how the patient was getting on. 'Now, don't worry,' was her parting injunction, 'and whatever you do don't attempt to walk. Mrs. Fernshawe, won't expect you now till Wednesday,and we will have you able to get about by them.'

"As the 3-30 train from Adelaide stopped at Salisbury that same afternoon a young lady alighted, and entering a fine carriage which was awaiting her was driven to Oakburn, the residence of Mrs. Fernshawe. Before tea was over the lady was congratulating herself on having secured a treasure of a companion. MissWhite appeared to be a most charming and interesting girl, and Mrs. Fernshawe went to bed that night in a state of blissful satisfaction at having about her a person so thoughtful, considerate and willing, just an ideal companion for a more or less selfish hypochondriac. Miss White, dear girl, although naturally tired after her journey, insisted on sitting by her bedside and reading her to sleep. It was delightful.

"But next morning there was no slight commotion in the house. The already indispensable Miss White was nowhere to be found. Had she gone out for an early stroll and lost her way or met with an accident? Eleven o'clock came with no news of the missing one, and with it the post bringing a letter from Miss White, supplementing her telegram, which had never arrived, full of regrets and apologies, and with a detailed description of her accident.

"And then after a period of natural mystification, it dawned upon Mrs. Fernshawe that the Miss White who had read her to sleep and carefully put out the lights, was really a fraud; she had gone off, it was found, with all the jewellery and money she could lay hands upon in the dark; and that instead of Mrs. Fernshawe it was the companion who had secured the treasure and vamoosed into the back-blocks, where she probably remains to this day. That was a well-balanced mixture of luck and the native wit to take advantage of it."

"Clever girl that," Fitzgodfrey commented. "All the same it is to be hope she will stay in the back-blocks; we have no use for her in the haunts of civ ilization."

"They say she cleared off staff worth over a thousand pounds." Brookford said." Not a bad half-days work out of that suppressed telegram at the expense of a bottle of lotion and a two shilling railway fare." He yawned. "Now as our dear old climate conduces to sleepliness, if you fellows will excuse me, I'll turn in."

He shook hand all round, and our host mixed him another whiskey and soda, and took him off to his room.

Good fellow that," Chilvers remarked as he rejoined us. "I'm glad he came down. Seems awfully sleepy, though."

"Perhaps it is the champagne," suggested Twisaday. He put away his full share, I noticed."

"Anyhow, that wasn't a bad story of his," said Chilvers.

We four sat on for an hour or more chatting on the fascinating subject of old days and recollections supplied from each other's memories, and then about midnight we made a move for bed.

Chilvers bade us "Good-night" in the hall.

"I always go round the house last thing," he said, "to see all is safe. I've some stuff here worth stealing."

Harbridge is a rambling old house and as in my hurry before dinner I had not troubled to take my bearings, I now could not find my room. Uncertain which of two corridors before me to take there was nothing for it but to return and seek my host's guidance.

Accordingly I went downstairs and saw the light of Chilvers' candle at the other end of the hall. As I drew near he held up his hand warningly.

"Someone moving about outside," he said, under his breath. "I am going to surprise him."

Next moment, having softly slid back the bolt, he suddenly threw the door open.

Outside, clearly figured against the lesser darkness of the night, stood a man. Chilvers quickly brought forward his candle and held it aloft.

"Hullo, Chilvers!" the man said. "Hope I'm not too late to be welcome." The collar of his ulster was turned up to his ears, so that scarcely anything of his face could be seen.

"Who are you?" Chilvers demanded.

The man put up both hands and turned back the muffling collar, disclosing a smiling, bearded face. "I don't suppose you recognize me, John Brookford."

"Brookford!" we both by a common impulse exclaimed.

"Rather! I'm no one else," the newcomer declared heartily. Then noticing our looks of wonder and perhaps the fact that Chilvers still barred the way into the hall, he added, "then you didn't get my second telegram? They told me at Reading,where I sent it off,that it would probably not be delivered till to-morrow morning. You see, my accident turned out to be less serious than I feared, and so I determined not to miss our old meeting. I'am awfully sorry to put you out by arriving at this time of night, but my train was held up for over two hours by a coal truck off the line or something of the sort, and when we did arrive I had to find my way here from the station as best I could."

After a moment's hesitation Chilvers held out his hand. "Come in quietly," he said; "and don't speak just yet."

The visitor came in, eyeing us with wonder if not suspicion. Chilvers gently closed the door, and then with a warning signed the way to the smoking-room where the logs still glowed, invitingly. He shut the door cautiously, relighted a lamp, and then turned to the new-comer "Now, let us have a look at you," he said bluffly.

The visitor had taken off his hat and now threw aside his heavy ulster.

"I've an idea you don't believe I'm Brookford," he said with an amused laugh. "A beard does make a difference, to say nothing of roughing it out therefore fifteen years."

I was now quite convinced that the man before us was Brookford, and said so. Chilvers seemed to have no longer any doubt.

"Yes, you are John Brookford right enough," he said; "and I'm very glad to see you again, old chap."

"Come, I'm glad of that," Brookford returned dryly. "From your reception it looked as though you were not particularly pleased at my turning up."

"We have a very curious and complete explanation to account for that, my dear Jack," Chilvers said. "Sit down and listen. The fact is—John Brookford arrived here at 6-45 this evening, dined with us, told us a good yarn over a cigar, and is now, or ought to be, in bed upstairs."

Brookford's eyes had been opening wider at every word. "What, in the name of all that is mysterious, do you mean?" he cried, jumping up from his chair. "Are you——?"

Chilvers held up a restraining hand. "Simply my dear fellow, that there are at this moment two John Brookfords in this house, and one of them is necessarily an imposter."

Brookford sprang up again ,almost spluttering with indignatiou and astonishment. "You think I——" he began.

"I know you are the real Brookford, our old friend, and so does Guise. What I want to know at once is, who the fellow is upstairs."

"Is he like me?" Brookford asked.

"Near enough to take in people who hadn't seen you for fifteen years."

"And arrived here at 6-45? Weren't you suspicious? You had got my wire?"

"No."

"Not my wire saying I had had an accident and couldn't arrive?"

"Not a bit of it," Chilvers assured him with rather a serious smile. "But I begin to see light."

"Yes, I put in" "we seem to have been consorting with a master of impudence and roguery who has had the coolness to tell us in the form of a story what brought him here."

"Do we understand you met with an accident in town this morning?" Chilvers asked.

"Yes," Brookford answered. "Knocked over by a hansom. The shaft caught my arm just below the shoulder. I made certain there was a fracture, but it turned out to be nothing more than a bad bruise."

"That's well," Chilvers responded. "And possibly you were picked up and taken to your hotel by a sympathetic and affable stranger to whom you confided your plans and entrusted with the sending of your telegram to me."

Brookford started at him in wonder. "Why, how did you know all that? he exclaimed.

Chilvers smiled. "The good Samaritan is just now an inhabitant of the blue room upstairs. And I am wondering what his little game may be. Is he here for a practical joke, for sport and hospitality, or for baser and more lucrative purposes? Did you happen to mention that I had a valuable collection of watches and so forth?"

"No," was the answer. "But when he saw your name on the telegram he said you were well known as the owner of an almost priceless collection of historical jewelled snuff-boxes."

"Which he doubtless considers have been in one man's possession long enough." I remarked, "and proposes to transfer and distribute without delay. Well what are you going to do about it, Alan?"

"Lie in wait and catch the fellow in the act," he declared promptly. "He knows where the pick of the collection is housed; I was, myself, fool enough to show him round it. Here, Brookford, help yourself to a drink while I call up one of my people and send for the local policeman."

"Precious good thing I determined to come down here this evening after all," Brookford observed to me, "or I should have let Chilvers in nicely. I was a fool to tell a stranger my plans, but he seemed a gentleman, and the shock of my accident upset me in both sense of the word."

"Any how," I said, "the fellow took the whole four of us in. Not one of us suspected he wasn't you."

"Wait till I catch hold of the scoundrel" Brookford said truculently, "I'll teach him to deputize for a maimed and unsuspecting stranger."

Chilvers came back. "I have sent Haines for the police and told Fitzgodfrey and Twisaday what is in the wind. They will be down directly," he said. "Now, shall we take up our positions ready to catch our friend? I've instructed Haines to smuggle the constable quietly into his pantry and wait there till they hear my whistle."

Chilvers led the way to the drawing-room,meeting Fitzgodfrey and Twisaday in the hall. "This is the room our man is certain to make for with an eye to the snuff-boxes," he whispered. "Now, if you fellows will take up your position out of sight, I will post myself in the hall so as to cut off the impostor's possible retreat. Don't spring upon him till he has actually begun his work of robbery; we want to be certain of his intention."

As he left us, the other three men hid themselves in the curtains, while I crouched in a corner behind the grand piano. It was lucky that there was the excitement of the sport to keep our interest tense, for it must have been a good hour and a half before anything happened.

Then suddenly it was borne in upon me that the dead stillness was being faintly broken by a stealthy, only just perceptible stir. My eyes had in a long wait adjusted themselves to the room's complete darkness, and could just discern an indefinable object moving before them. The vague figured was making its way slowly and cautiously towards that part of the room where stood the cabinet containing the gems of the collection. In a few seconds it had passed out of such indefinite view as I had of it, and I crouched again into my hiding-place.

It was well, for the next instant a match was struck, and after that a faint and only partially diffused light as from a shaded lantern, pervaded the room.

At once there came the subdued sound of a key being cautiously inserted in a lock; this continued intermittently for some time, as though several were being tried.

My curiosity at length got the better of me, and I ventured to raise my head above the level of the piano. A man in a great coat and soft hat was standing before the cabinet, trying the lock. On a chair beside him was a capacious hand-bag, evidently ready to contain the plunder. Having seen that, I crouched again, and waited for the moment of action.

Chilvers must have furnished the cabinet with locks that defied picking; for after some ten minutes' application, accompanied by low sibilant imprecations as each attempt failed,there came a pause followed by the sound of cracking wood, as though the cabinet door was being forced upon. In another minute this ceased, and feeling certain that the man had accomplished his purpose, I venture to raise my head to get a view of his proceeding.

Yes; the glass door was open, and the man was now busily transferring the jewelled boxes from the cabinet into his bag.

I suppose the sight rather fascinated me, or the fact that the time for pouncing on him had arrived made me careless. Any how I remained watching him in full view if he should look round.

And that is what happened.

Whether it was his own fear, or some subtle magnetism which made him suspicious, he suddenly, in the act of putting a handful of plunder into his bag, turned his head, and his eyes met mine.

For just one instant we stared at one another spellbound. Then the soi-ditsant Brookford—for I could now see it was he—clutched and shut the bag with one hand, while with the other he whipped out a revolver.

"Stay where you are, Guise," he commanded in a low determined tone, yet with an almost amusing touch of impudence, "or you are a dead man."

Rather to my relief, for I fully expected to receive his fire, he then turned and made a dart for one of the windows, only to find himself intercepted and his throat clutched by the real Brookford, whose hiding place happened to be in the recess of that same window. Next moment the other men were upon him; he was disarmed and forced into a corner. At my shout a whistle sounded through the house, and Chilvers rushed in, followed by the constable and the butler with a light.

The false Brookford, literally cornered surveyed us all with amazing impudence certainly he seemed the least concerned man in the room.

"Any more coming?" he inquired blandly as we stood over him. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven," he counted calmly. "That is almost enough to take care of me, isn't it? So you've turned up, Jack, after all," he continued, addressing the indignant Brookford. "That was a piece of mixed good and ill-luck. Are you wise to get about so soon after your accident? According to my version which so interested our friends here after dinner, you ought to be still at the 'Grand' nursing that injured arm."

"That fellow was a sportsman," the General commented with a hearty laugh.

"That he was," Guise agreed. "So much so that when he appeared at the Assizes, Alan Chilvers, thorough sportsman himself, pleaded for leniency. There was, however, a long chalk against John Brookford's entertaining impersonator, whose name, well-known to the police, turned out to be Baxford, a well-educated, flash crook. He was no stranger to penal servitude, and for that smart adventure in which but for sheer bad luck he ought to have had a grand success, he got seven years more of it.

THE PALL MALL.

When the prsent proprietors acquired the "PALL MALL MAGAZINE" it was with the intention of creating a magazine that would fill the demand for something better than the average magazine of today,—one that would appeal to the "intelligence" of the reader, in addition to providing first rate fiction and artistic illustrations.

The January and February numbers fully indicated the policy it is intended to pursue, but there is no doubt that the March number shows a great improvement on the two earlier issues, and I feel canfident in asserting that it approaches more nearly to the perfect magazine for the home than anything previously attempted.

It will be seen that the March number contains contributions by such well known writers as Sir H. Rider Haggard, Joseph Conrad, E. W. Hornung, T. P. O'Connor, G. K. Chesterton, Herman Scheffauer, and Hilaire Belloc, and that a special feature is a symposium on Woman's Suffrage contributed by the brightest intellects of the day.

What's in your cigarette?

IT'S only right that you should know

A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

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that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

LEACH AND WEBORNY

Tailors and Outfitters

MILITARY STORES, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT

WE have much pleasure in announcing that owing to the Continued Increase of Business, we have found it necessary to obtain the services of Mr. J. Harris (who left London for Bombay yesterday on the P. & O's. Mail Steamer "China") as a Cutter in our Tailoring Department. We employ more European Cutters than any other Tailors in Bombay, the number now employed being SIX.

DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALITY.

LEACH AND WEBORNY

A BOX OF PAPERS.

SET OUT BY H. F. WESTLAKE.

A FATHER'S LETTERS.

Colonel Melchior Guy Dickens, the writer of the following letters, was at one time British Minister to the Swedish Court at Stockholm. Letters of Recall were sent him in 1747 by the Earl of Chesterfield in anticipation of a memorial from the Swedish Secretary requesting his removal, "a compliance with which upon such a representation would not be consistent with his Majesty's degnity." At the same time Lord Chesterfield commends his "zealous and diligent endeavours during the whole course of his ministry." Subsequently he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Russia, and entrusted with many difficult negotiations, a specimen of which has already been set out in a previous paper. His son, Captain Gustavus Guy Dickens, became aide-de-camp to Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, and attended him throughout the Western Campaign in the Seven Years War. Many letters in my possession from Ferdinand, General Reden, the Duke of Mecklenburg, and other testify to the affection and esteem with which he was regarded. Later in life he was appointed one of the Gentleman Ushers of the Privy Chamber to Queen Charlotte under a warrant dated March 24, 1783, and attained the rank of Major-General.

(I.)

London, Oct. 15th, 1762.

I have not wrote to you, Dear Gusty, this long time, owing to the uncertain Situation of affairs both at Home and abroad. Since you left England, We are split into Factions and Parties, whose Scriblings are full of such low abuse and Scurrility, that they make liberty degenerate from a Blessing into a Curse. And as to Peace, it seems rather to recede than draw nearer to us, so that the Suspension of Arms you have been so long expecting, will in all probability be proclaimed by the Weather and Season, but not by Heralds and Trumpets.

Your Letter of the 30th Past came to my hands a few days ago, and gave me infinit Satisfaction, as God be thank'd, you are safe and well, after the severe Cannonade of the 21st Past near Ammanebourg: If the Letter we see in our News Papers from Prince Soubize to Lord Granby, wrote two days only before this Action, be genuine, 'tis such a fresh Instance of Gallick Perfidy, as cannot put us too much upon our Guard, in the depending Negciacions with that Nation. And it will in all probability increase and strengthen the clamours here against a Peace unless it be upon such Terms, as may deprive Madam Versailles of the means of playing any Legerdemain Tricks for a hundred Years to come.

The Havannah is taken, and Newfoundland recover'd. And we doubt not but on account of the Former, Prince Ferdinand has repaid Prince Soubise, his Feu de Joye, for the taking of Almeida.

I am glad you keep your ground in the Prince's Favour, of which I know your way of thinking too well, to doubt but you will shew Your Self deserving, by every Act of diligence and Attachment you are capable of. When I see the time drawing near that we may expect to see You in England, I shall give you my thoughts concerning the Steps to be taken for your further advancement, which, as things are now, and indeed always have been managed here, is a Point of no uncommon difficulty, as Promises are become words of no meaning.

With regard to my affairs, They are just in the same Situation as when You left England, Hopes and Promises are still given me, but nothing is done as Yet.

As the bad Season advances now apace, you must soon think in Germany of going into Winter Quarters. I shall therefore desire that on the Receipt of this, You will let me know, if when the Operations in the Field are over, you propose taking a Trip over here, and about what Time, for I should be glad to write to you once more before you left Germany.

You have such constant and Regular Accounts of what is doing at Windsor that it would be needless in me to send you any Intelligence from thence, only I must tell you, that your Knight of the Garter advances visibly and soon after your Return will be in a condition to be installed.

You will have seen in the Papers that Capt. Nugent came. Express from Ed Albermale with the News of the taking of the Havanah; On which occasion, I need not I believe remind you to lose no time in writing to him, and keeping up a constant, and such a correspondence with him as may secure to You such a true and valuable a Friend. He will, as He has been, be of great Use to You in pressing the conclusion of Things, which you may be unwilling to do, for fear of being thought too importunate.

A Dieu, Dear Gusty, I pray to God to Preserve you, let me hear from you soon and believe me, most truely

Your very affect. Father

M. Guy Dickens.

(II.)

Glocester Street, New Year Evening

Quid Vult, Valde Vult. They say of the Fair Sex, Otherwise you must own Monsr. Gustavus, that No Body, unless one so much under their Influence as You, would have sent a Freeborn Englishman Express, in such broiling Hot Weather as this to fetch a Watch only.

Your Brother was with me when your Express arrived; And in his presence taking Care not to hurt the only seal that was upon it, I open'd Prince Ferdinand's Present, which proves to be a French Gold Repeating watch set with Diamonds.

Par Ma Foy c'est quelque chose de beau, mais mon Amy, ce Present est si gallant, ne seroit il pas plustost destine pour Madame Votre Femme que pour vous. Le petit Cupidon en Email semble place la, pour declarer l'Impression qu'a fait Le Portrait que vous avez fait voir.

Toute Raillerie et Badine apart. You will do well to lose no time in writing a proper Letter of Thanks.

My Blessing, affected Compliments, and Sincere Wishes on the Present Season, attend all with you, not forgetting the Embris Knight of the Garter, and believe me ever.

Your affect Father

M. Guy Dickens.

You will observe the Glass of the Watch is broke, owing, as I suppose, to its being so wretchedly packed up, but everything Else is Safe.

WOMAN—FUTURE AND PAST.

We are often set pondering as to what manner of women those shall be who generations hence shall bear our names, reproduce our very features and some of our characteristics, and have our blood coursing through their veins. Scientists and others pretend to tell us what may be physically expected of these unborn descendants of ours, and we can believe them or not according to our reason or our imagination. It is profitless, maybe, to worry about that which we can never verify, but at least it is interesting, and no thinking woman, I fancy can ever forbear to indulge now and then in dreams of the future, when her present babies will have long since had their day and ceased to be, and their children's children will be passing through all the temptations and trials, joys and sorrows that she herself is now experiencing. Every mother as she looks at her baby, son or daughter, naturally wonders what manner of man or woman, the child will become and what fate has in store for it. What will be the position of women in their day? Will they have solved problems that now seem too hard for us? Well, we can but dip into the future and set the scenes and move the puppets according to our own present tastes and views and aspirations. But at least, as we move and have our being to-day, we do well to remember that we are writing history for these now mysterious kindred. They will be as anxious to know what manner of folk we were as we are eager to picture them. Our manners, methods, dress, and morals will give them plenty of food for thought and discussion, and however little it is possible to surmise about them, we at least know for certain that we shall be well talked over by these women of our own flesh and blood who belong to the far future.

And what is theirs to learn concerning us is to a lesser extent, may be, ours to glean of those who have preceded us along the grooves of Time. It is more interesting, after all, to live in the past than the future. The one is real, the other must be imaginary. As we read and picture the women of other centuries we can say, with actual knowledge, "These were thus and thus, and really lived and loved and laboured and were of like passions as ourselves"; whereas of those to come we are in complete ignorance. This whole train of thought has been induced by the perusal of a most charming book by Alice Kemp-Welch, entitled *Of Six Mediæval Women*, wherein the writer has sought to show us, through the work they did, what manner of life in its various aspects was lived by women of Middle Ages, and how it was affected by their personality, and how their views were influenced by the circumstances of their lives. The six women of whom she teils us lived between the tenth and the first half of the fifteenth century; one was a German nun, the second a lady at the Court of the English Henry II., a third was the mystic Mechthild of Magdeburg; the others, all persons connected with Court life. These are not bare bones of biography just put together to give us some inkling of what each woman was like; nor are these women treated as archæological curiosities; it has been the aim of the author, and most successfully has she achieved it, to present them to us as human documents over which we can linger and between whose line we can read for ourselves. And their perusal leaves us the more convinced that to the end we shall all be unchangeable. *Plus ca change plus c'est lameme chose.*

Roswitha, the nun, for example, was a lady dramatist, a literary woman of great ability and psychological instinct, yet living, all the while she wrote, the life of contemplation, the world forgetting, by the world forgot; so to the end will there be women of great attainments who will find it more possible to work worthily away from the clash of "folly, noise, and sin" than amid it. Marie de France struck the vital note of equality in love! She was a romancist, a woman of delicate thought and sympaty; Mahaut of Artois is made known to us only through the "prose of her daily expenditure," which reveals her as a real woman trying to grapple with the difficulties of her position. Artistic, literary, religious, she sought to make life as complete as possible, and it is good to read how full she made it. We come to Christine de Pisan, a fifteenth-century forerunner of feminism full of common sense and temperate judgment, a leader who would have served us well in these days. This is a volume to read with pleasure and profit, and one of its most interesting chapters is that on mediæval gardens, wherein all women took an interest, both from a utilitarian and an artistic point of view. Happily this love of gardens is growing in the modern woman.

AMBROSIA—*In The World.*

THE PURSE STRINGS.

BY DALE CRAVEN.

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Mrs Dacre walked soberly to the entrance of the marquee. At the opening she paused, looked back over the gay crowd that thronged the lawn, but failing to catch sight of her husband, turned to enter the cool depths. But ere she had moved a step she heard her name mentioned from behind the gapping walls, and the half-mocking careless tones in which it was uttered arrested her progress.

"Mrs. Dacre? Oh yes, Walter's wife, you know. Somewhat elderly-looking? My dear, she's fifteen years his senior if she is a month. We call her the Purse Strings, you know."

"The Purse Strings? How curious." And there was an amused silvery laugh.

The woman outside the tent flushed with anger at the malicious remarks of the hidden speaker. Fifteen years! It was cruel, when the difference between her and her husbad was only ten. With a quick movement she put out a hand to draw aside the covering when the voices resumed.

"Yes, isn't it? But it's very good, you know. Walter hasn't a penny of his own, and she keeps him going. She does it well, too. They say she fairly dotes on him. Of course, you can see that. But somehow she doesn't seem quite to fit into his life. She's too staid. He married her out of some remote country rectory, and she carries the atmosphere of the place about with her. It's a pity, for she's plenty of money, an uncle left it to her, and Walter is such a good sort. She might almost be his mother and not his wife, she's so sedate. If only she'd come out a bit, you know."

A white-faced woman clutched at the ropes to steady herself, recovered a little then with slow, dragging steps like a wounded animal, sought a quiet corner in which to suffer in silence. At first there was only the thought that she had, although unwittingly, played eavesdropper, and there were quick comings and goings of colour. Then another thought came—one that persisted and grew, fight against it as she would. The Purse Strings! Was that what they thought of her? Was she so old, unpresentable? She was aware of the touch of grey where her glossy brown hair curled over her temples, but she had been too honest to hide it, and would have scorned the idea of tampering with its colour. The words burned. Was it thus that Walter thought of her, that bright young fellow whose coming into her life had meant so much to her? She strove to put the idea away, but even as she did so came the sudden realization that latterly he had spent less time with her than usual. With feminine inconsistency she ignored the growing claims of business upon him. She suffered an inward ache, and those ten years seemed to have all the length and carry all the disparity of fifteen. She felt old and weary.

"Hullo, Mary? What's the matter? Why are you moping here?" Her husband's voice broke abruptly upon her thoughts. An athletic, cheery figure,—all energy and action, halted beside her. "I've been looking for you. Headache? Come and have a cup of tea, then you'll look pleasanter."

Light words, that once would have induced that quiet smile which was one of her charms. But they now hurt; she could not tell why, and she made no reply to his gay talk as he escorted her across the lawn. "Hullo, there's Molly Rogers and her mother. Excuse me a moment, dear. You go along. I'll join you in a moment or so." He dropped her arm and strode off quickly towards the two ladies. Mrs. Dacre tried to tell herself that it was but a natural thing for the secretary of the motor club to see that the president's garden party went off well; but again the action and the words hurt her. Her face crimsoned. For the first time in her life she felt jealous, and was fiercely glad of it.

She nursed the strange emotion, and because his head was too full of other things to notice it, she kept it alive for some days. He was full of cheerful chatter, business matters and club doings. There was a strenuous week of business in London facing him, after that a fortnight in Paris as one of a municipal deputation; then came a flying visit to the West of England about that patent. It would take him all his time to be back for the hill climb, but he might just manage it. Would she see to things a bit for him? The entries could all be passed on to his clerk, who would attend to the details. So he rattled on, alert, keen, at times abrupt; she listened, coldly acquiesced, and all the while the heart-ache deepened.

With his departure came reaction. Her coldness broke down, her pride fled, and she was but a weary tearful woman, feeling older than her years, yet clutching desperately to what seemed to her the breaking strands of a love that meant so much to her. The light chatter with its under-current of malice was still in her ears. She must "come out," "come out," come out." The words haunted her. She was willing—ah! willing enough, if only it pleased Walter; but how to do it? And even while she sought the way, half-hopelessly it was shown her. She was looking over her husband's motoring correspondence when the inspiration came. In quick, decisive tones she gave instructions over the telephone, and almost ere she was ready dressed for it, a low-slung, rakish-looking motor purred up to the door. She came down the steps to meet it, nodding to the keen-faced young salesman who was at the wheel.

"Good morning, Mr. Hobbs. You've not been long. So that's the machine? What will she do?"

He smiled with modest pride. She'll touch eighty, easy."

"Um, fairly fast," she said, with a careless air. The young fellow sat up in amazement as she took the seat beside him. She was going then, not Mr. Dacre. This was not the staid, elderly-mannered Mrs. Dacre that h had known. This was a keen and critical lady, plying him with searching questions; one not easily to be satisfied. His amazement lasted long after they were out on the road and were shooting along through the open country. At the end of an hour the passenger called a halt.

"I'll take the wheel, now," she said.

She was a capable and fearless driver, but as she sent the car speeding along the broad straight road she was conscious of an exhilaration never felt before. Her spirits rose. Her eyes sparkled. The bloom came back to her cheeks. The salesman, secretly watching her, was lost in admiration at her beauty and her nerve.

It was a new woman who, with practised skill, steered the car back through the streets and brought it to a standstill at her own door. "I'm keeping it, Mr. Hobbs," she said, "subject to the usual guarantee. If you'll come inside I'll write out the cheque."

The chauffeur, puzzling his head as to why his mistress had bought such a wicked looking machine, received a further surprise when he accompanied her in it next day. For thirty miles, as she drove steadily along, he was silent, but as they approached the hill which was to be the venue of the climb he decided that it was time to speak.

"Shall I take her up here, m'm? It's a nasty hill, very steep with lots of ugly bends."

"No," As she spoke she pushed open the throttle. The car bounded forward and up. It was a nerve trying experience, but she clenched her teeth and clung to the wheel. By inches she missed the bank first at one acute bend and another; by inches she shaved past a farmer's cart; smartly she corrected a wild skid and pulled up at the top, breathless, somewhat scared at herself, but with feelings of triumph.

The chauffeur sprang out, white and shaken. "Excuse me, m'm he said, but if this short of things is going on I must give my notice. I've a wife and children to consider.

"Dont be a silly ass." She blushed prettily as the phrase, current among their motering friends slipped out. "It's all right, Thompson," she said. "You must teach me to come up better. I'm going to enter for the hill climb and want some practice. But it's a secret, mind. No one must know yet, not even Mr. Dacre. And if I win there's a sovereign apiece for the little ones."

Walter, rushing straight from the station to the scene of the climb, did little more than notice in his haste that his name, so he read it was down on the list of entrants. He nodded to himself in approval, "Just like Mary," he said. "She forgets nothing. Bless the little woman. Thompson should put up a good show." And then his duties claimed his undivided attention.

When half a dozen cars had reached the top of the hill the president strolled up to the scoring board. "I say, Walt," he cried, breezily. "This is a fine surprise you've sprung upon us. Pon my word, you've taken us all in. It's decent of Mrs. Dacre to do it."

"Eh, what?" Walter was amazed. "What are you talking about?"

"Oh, of course, you've been away. You won't have heard that she's been practising. It's a regular flyer of a car, I'm told, and Mrs. Dacre has been making fast times. What's the figure, if you don't mind telling me? Hollo, here it comes."

A deep hum was heard from below a dip in the road. "Great Scott," cried the president, "look at that."

A grey object thrust itself over the brow of the rise, resolved itself into a car, and hurtled past them like a bullet ere they had fairly realised it. Speedy as it was, Walt noticed first a crouching figure that reminded him of his driver, and then, behind the wheel, a face that he knew too well to mistake, with lips slightly parted in excitement, a soft flush, and brown curls escaping from under and fluttering about a bewitching motor bonnet.

Ere the cheering, renewed as the time was posted, had died away. Mary came down to the finishing post. Amazed as he was, Walter could not but notice that she seemed younger and sprightlier, and—the thought fired him—prettier than ever. There was a sparkle in her eye, her head was proudly poised, as she reached the group.

"I say, Mary, what's all this about?" he began, but she interrupted him.

"Oh, Walt. it was glorious! How do I stand?"

He took a quick glance at the results. "You're second so far, and likely to stay so unless Peter gets going with that wind-cutter of his. It was ripping; but, I say——"

But from all sides onlookers were pouring in to congratulate Mary and shake her by the hand, and the two were parted. Not until she drew the grey racer alongside him and motioned him to join her for the homeward run had he chance to speak to her again. They were the last to leave and they had the road to themselves.

"Well, my dear?"

The car swerved unsteadily. There was a sound of a choking sob. The reaction had come. Quickly he turned over the switch and guided the machine under the overhanging trees. His hand fell on hers'

"What is it, Lassie?"

At the term of endearment she fell against his breast, sobbing. "I'm old, and grey, I'm—I'm the Purse Strings!"

Bit by bit he drew the story from her, and as she finished he blazed forth in anger against the malicious gossips. Bitter and hot and strong were his words, but they were as balm to her sore heart, and presently she was smiling again through her tears.

"Then I'm not?"

"You are not" he cried, understanding. "You're younger and prettier than any, and pluckier than the crowd of them. You—you're more than any man deserves."

There was a blissful silence. She sighed contentedly, and presently sat up. And the car? What shall we do with it?"

"You shall keep it," he said quickly "if only to confound the gossips."

"But you drive—always."

Back they drove in the deepening twilight, he at the wheel. Wrapped in his great coat with his free arm around her, she smuggled against him and a great contentment held her.

HEAP BIG LIE.

A Chinaman was brought before the magistrate for an infraction of the city by-laws and fined a sovereign. The magistrate found it difficult to explain the punishment to the "Chinkie," who stubbornly refused to admit his knowledge of English.

"Now, look here, John," the local beak explained impatiently, "It's a sovereign, see? You pay money, no go prison. Savvy?"

"No savvy," was the Chinaman's retort, for the twentieth time.

"Let me get at him," ejaculated the burly policeman (fresh from Ireland), who made the arrest, I'll tache the haythin to miscomprehend yer honor."

Permission being given, Pat jumped into the dock and, taking the Chinaman by the pigtail, he bawled into his ear. "You wid the face from the teacaddy, d'ye hear; ye're fined two pounds."

"Heap big lie," replied the Chinaman blandly; "it is only one."

HUSBANDS AND WIVES

THROUGH SPINSTER'S EYES.

BY CONSTANCE M. BELLHOUSE.

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The intelligent spinster has many opportunities of studying married manners, and she should be sufficiently detached to be able to obtain the normal resultant from the adding together of two and two. Many of her friends enter the matrimonial state with every sign of a native willingness, and the field of study is a wide one, with varied specimens in it.

The subjects of husbands and wives has a particular attraction for most people, and probably more speculations and theories are woven round it than round any other half-dozen subjects put together. The familiar phrases, "What on earth he saw in her" and "How she could," rise up on all sides with perennial pertinacity at the announcement of every mariage.

The spinster is an outsider, of course, and can claim no special knowledge as a basis for her speculations, but it may be remembered that the onlooker is popularly supposed to see most of the game. To her, judging thus from the outsider's point of view, many husbands and wives seem singularly ill-matched. One is often markedly the inferior of the other in mental and moral calibre. The doll-wife does not always meet with the masterful, overbearing and arrogant husband who is her natural complement, nor does the highly-strung nervous temperament meet with the calm phlegmatic mate who can make life smooth and pleasant. Sometimes husband and wife are so much alike that they fail to react on one another's idiosyncrasies, and either faddism or mediocrity is the result, while in some cases the differences may be too acute, and one can only imagine friction and discomfort behind the scenes, when there is no keen eye to watch. A malign sprite seems to hover over human attractions, drawing together those who are the least suited to each other, and one of life's ironies lies in the fact that although there are so many types to choose from men and women are so seldom matched with the suitable kind of mate.

When a woman becomes a wife she assumes airs of superiority over her unmarried friends, and she often becomes unconsciously humorous to them. To be the chosen one of some man, however, poor a speciman of manhood he may be, endows her, in her own eyes at least, with a price above rubies. The wife who has actually been the chooser is very prone to assume this, and so is the moneyed woman married to the poverty stricken husband, though in both cases it is only about as effectual as the attitude of the proverbial ostrich.

One might easily imagine that all wives had entered into a tacit conspiracy to impress upon the unmarried the duty of immediately obtaining for themselves, by hook or by crook, a husband and a home—or possibly, a home with husband thrown in. If the spinster ventured to hint about the story of the fox who lost his brush, she would be assailed with references to sour grapes. The average wife seldom believes that lack of inclination keeps quite as many people unmarried as lack of opportunity does. The wise spinster, therefore, says nothing, but observes and thinks all the more. In time the wives will come to regard her either with pity as the victim of some disappointment that makes her "interesting," or as a poor dear thing who has never been "softened" by marriage.

Husbands, too, often feel contempt for their bachelor friends, believing that they "never could get any woman to look at them, or that they have been jilted in early youth and have never got over it. All the same, the married man has a sneaking feeling that his bachelor friend has escaped a trap, or come unscathed through some fiery ordeal that had proved too much for himself. Beneath his veneer of superiority lurks a half envious respect for the untrammelled man who can still call his soul his own—a feeling which the wife may sometimes feel for the spinster, though she is more skilful in hiding it. But as a general rule, most people are contented with their station in life and would change places with nobody, which may be the real reason why married people are such arrant match-makers.

Husband and wife in their attitude towards each other are more interesting however, to the onlooker. Scope for observation and deduction is almost unlimited here when the two are together, and there is no place where they may not be studied. Watch a man strut up the aisle in church, correct in every point, and followed by a meek little woman almost trotting to keep close behind him or look at the tall wife, resplendent in gorgeous apparel accompanied round the shops by a husband like an over-burdened footman, and one secret of married life, at the least, becoms apparent.

Perhaps the husband is not a great an artist as the wife. His selfishnesses are far more apparent, and he is not as clever in hiding his motives as she can be. There is as much difference between a selfish husband and selfish wife as there is between the frank and doggish dog and that supreme artist, the cat. The husband often seems to be selfish in a petty way. A certain type of man will take the corner seat in a railway carriage and when the party is settled down and to change places would be a nuisance, he will say, "Oh, my dear, would you like the corner? I didn't notice." When she naturally enough, declines, he feels that his conscience is salved and he is at liberty to enjoy his comfortable place. Perhaps, however, he is less objectionable than the man who travels first class, while his wife goes into town by the same train with a third-class day excursion ticket. When he does travel with her, he arranges the ventilation to suit his own tastes, assuming plainly that what pleases him should also please any well-conducted wife. The newspaper is his by right, and snuggled down in his corner he will devour every item it contains before his wife may have a peep at it. The spinster, when fate forces him to travel with her, is treated in an entirely different manner and given every possible kind of consideration.

Mr. James Stephens's "Crock of Gold" shows a quite common attitude by a few pithy sentences. An ass and a spider are philosophising together.

"Well, why don't you stay on the wall?" said the ass.

"Sure, my wife is there," replied the spider.

"What's the harm of that?" said the ass.

"She'd eat me," said the spider.

"If your wife was an ass she wouldn't eat you," said the ass.

"She'd be doing something else then," replied the spider.

Comment would be superfluous.

To watch a wife accepting with a gratitude bordering on a subtle cynicism even a small amount of courtesy from her husband amuses the intelligent spinster, especially when the wife betrays surprise at the action. There is an old Lancashire story of a woman who was bitterly lamenting the death of her husband and hotly denying the statement of a neighbour (probably a spinster) that he was a selfish brute.

"He were a kind husband," she declared. "Why, when we was walking along and I got tired, he'd often turn and shout back to me, 'Come on, ould draggle-tails,' Eh, but I shall miss him."

Some faults are readily condoned. Jealousy for instance, may in moments of expansive intimacy, be spoken of by the wife to her spinster friend in a tone of pride, and is often interpreted to the less blessed as a kind of double-barrelled compliment.

The petty meanness of the wife sometimes shows in her sheltering herself behind her husband's supposed prejudices. If she does not wish to subscribe to some cause or charity she will profess to be most anxious to do so, but must ask her husband first. This will be followed by a polite letter of regret saying how sorry she is that her husband does not wish her to subscribe. "My husband says that I ought not to do so and so," is considered a sufficient excuse for not taking part in tiresome work of any kind. The spinster, once behind the scenes, quickly discovers that in nine cases out of ten the husband has not been consulted but his name has been taken in vain, and his reputation for generosity unlawfully jeopardized.

The showman type of wife is well-known to the spinster, who sincerely pities the man in such cases. If he do but remark on the weather his words are treated as oracles with the hint of an occult meaning suggested by the mere glance of his wife's admiring eye. This kind of woman's days must be a weary round of anxiety to her. Will her husband be thoroughly appreciated? Can she trust him to make the best of himself? Apparently she answers such questions for herself in the negative for she finds it necessary to act as interpreter, explaining the oracle for the benefit of her circle, lest he should be misunderstood and her choice be undervalued. She is a veritable Mrs. Jarley.

Some women seem to work their husbands as if they were machines. They keep their noses to the grindstone by demanding more and more money for their whims and their extravagances. The suburban semi-detached villa must give place to the more pretentious house to be followed a few years later by a country mansion, and its attendant expenses. Always the little more is found necessary, and he works himself from pleasureless youth to leisureless middle age and dreary premature decay in his endeavours to satisfy the rapacious demands. Respectable Sabbath attire his soul may abominate, but if he fall into the clutches of a woman of this type his likes and dislikes will not be considered but he will be dragged, a bleeding corpse at the wheels of her relentless chariot.

Of course there is the masculine complement of this type. The man may wear his wife into her grave by demanding a luxurious style of living while his means are inadequate to provide anything of the kind unless she undertakes the duties properly belonging to a dozen pairs of hands. Indeed the spinster will be able to match among the members of one sex any particular types that she may have observed in the other, for in such a sense there is neither male nor female—though possibly they may not all be as the angels of heaven.

RICE FOR GOOD LUCK.

A MARRIAGE CUSTOM BANNED.

At a South Australian station recently, a newly-wedded couple left by the morning train. They were accompanied to the station by six friends. As the train was about to start, a quantity of rice, certainly not less than 12 lb., was rapidly and furiously thrown, handful after handful, into the carriage through the open windows and doors. All the other passengers in the compartment, as well as the bride, and bridegroom, had their clothing, hats, and luggage covered with the rice, while it was impossible for a person to hold up his face, so continuous were the showers of it, till the train had passed out of the station. The floor of the carriage and the cushions on the seats were covered with rice, and it was then possible to form an idea of the quantity used.

One of the passengers, who suffered from the fusillade, loudly declared that, if his sight had been injured by the rice, he would have sued the Railway Commissioner for damages for permitting such a senseless, stupid, practice to continue at the railway stations under his control. The Commissioner, acting on this hint, has now issued instructions to the railway staff that the practice of throwing rice at honeymoon couples in the railway carriages—which principally applies to country stations—is not to be allowed to continue; and that offenders will be prosecuted in accordance with clause 42 of by-law "A," which provides that "any person guilty of a breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds."

Mr. Norman M'Keown, whose book, "TheGate ofTo-morrow," is nearly ready with Messrs. Cassell, is well-known upon the stage and as a dramatists of the newest school. He enjoyed much success as a member of the staff of the Repertory Theatre at Glasgow, where he appeared in plays of Henrick Ibson, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Galsworthy, and Mr. John Masefield. His novel i concerned with life in Australia, where Mr. M'Keown spent his boyhood in an up-country station, and whence he volunteered for service in the Boer War.

"CICELY V."

"THE SPONGE MAN."

BY Mrs. NEISH.

[FROM THE "WESTMINSTER."]

We had, by a simple process well known to Cicely, obtained a carriage to ourselves. The train was crowded and our destination a popular seaside resort, the hour three O'clock, and in a few days Easter would be here.

What a crush! I looked out at the seething mass of humanity. "I say, Cicely, do look at those two women, and that child and those boys, they are positively fighting to get into that third. . . .

"There ought," said Cicely severely, "to be sufficient carriages to accommodate the lower classes as well as—

"The poorer classes," I amended gently.

"Of course, I meant that—you know my views, Marjorie."

"I know, dear, you think all men equal and every woman is slightly inferior."

"I don't," said Cicely hotly, "I think entirely the other way about."

"Of course, that is what I mean; it was a slip of mine, my own views, enunciated by mistake—"

"And, of course, we are all equal," said Cicely angrily. "I think it's a shame, just because people can't afford first-class and comfort, that they have to travel third, in comparative dirt and discomfort."

"Millionaires travel third," I said, argumentatively.

"Yes, I know, but they only do it for pleasure."

"Why have you perverted the officials into giving you a carriage to yourself, my dear Cicely, if I may be so inquisitive?"

"Because I wanted to talk to you, dearest" said Cicely sweetly, who at times can be very feminine. She leant back and arranged herself with a little sigh of content.

"This is engaged,' I murmured a moment later to a very fat woman who loomed over the top of a gigantic bandbox and had opened our door. Like so many large things, she was perfectly harmless.

"I thank you, miss," she said. "I'm sorry," and drew back.

"Get in, can't yer," said a peremptory voice, which came from a small man sharp of feature, that it almost seemed like the squeal of a rat.

"This is a first class carriage," I said firmly, and looked over the mountain towards him, the rat.

"Ho! is it? Well, I'm blowed; I thought it was the guard's van myself—"

"Ush, Alfie."

"Get in—can't yer—"

"The thirds are all full, miss," said the woman, resting the bandbox on the edge of carriage and wipping her face with the back of a grey cotton glove.

I hesitated.

Cicely leant forward and took the bandbox. "Let me help you," she said with her usual sweetness. "It's only fair," she whispered to me: "they must get in somewhere."

"They are bound to find them a third," I urged.

"No, they must come in here," said Cicely firmly.

"But you paid half a sovereign."

"But they are just as good as we are," she said.

"Better, I dare say," I agreed as I glanced at the man, and catching his eye, involuntarily looked away again.

The fat woman, who had been talking to him, turned to Cicely. "Well Miss, if we kindly may," she said humbly.

"Of course you may". Cicely cheerfully moved my dressing bag and my coat, and the man gave the fat woman so sharp a push that she very nearly fell over us.

In another moment the train had started.

"Nice thing if we ain't allowed in anywheres," said the man as he placed a large black bag on the floor.

"Ush, Alfie——"

"Why should I 'ush; I suppose I'm good enough to speak, even if I ain't good enough to travel first class?" he chuckled; and the woman wiped her face again.

The train sped onwards, and I settled myself to study the landscape.

How strange a thing is even the shortest railway journey.

In the midst of the rumble and roar of the train the passing landscape beyond lies in absolute stillness. In the sunlit fields and woods in the glad summer-time birds doubtless sang their thrilling melodies, while lambs bleated and gambolled and heavy cattle lowed in the dew-drenched cowslip fields; but the traveller might as well be deaf for all he can hear of the sweet spring sounds or the blustering winds of early spring. I determined to become deaf to the sounds inside, and ignore the irritating sarcasms of the little man with the squealing voice. I succeeded presently, and was rapidly sinking into a blissful state of drowsy comfort, during which roar and rumble were only faintly intermixed with distant snappy phrases when we suddenly pulled up at a junction.

"Tea basket, barskett—tea barskett," called a boy, and Cicely, leaning over me, put out her head and called him.

"Two, please, and another cup with some hot water in." The boy brought the baskets, and as the train shrieked on again we began our tea. It was hot and comforting, and we had, of course, a tea-pot each and extra cup.

Cicely filled the extra cup and handed it across to the woman. "Won't you have one?—it's nice and hot—they've given me more than I want."

The woman blushed; but, pleased, as every self-respecting woman should be at the unexpected sight of a cup of tea, took it gratefully. "It's very kind of you——"

Cicely handed her some cake in a paper and a little plate.

"Thank you miss."

Cicely smiled across at me, as one who should say—"you see, how easy it is to be friendly and agreeable." I looked at the man and failed in courage to offer him tea—besides, there was not another cup. A moment later he lifted a flask of sherry—or something that smelt like a mixture of an old-fashioned pudding called "trifle" and vinegar—and took his own tea.

Cicely collected her teacup, and the woman thanked her again.

"It's done me 'ead good, miss."

"Oh! have you a headache?" said Cicely sympathetically. "I'm so sorry—would you like these?" [She detached a bunch of violets from herdress. "They are not especially good for headache, but they are nice andcool."

"Oh! thank you miss." Flowers, the open sesame to almost every heart, brought a glow of gratitude into the woman's eyes.

"Ain't they lovely, Alfie?"

He nodded, still surely; he then bent, and opening his bag, took out a small and greasy card.

"'Ere, miss, 'ere's my card.

Cicely looked astonished, and I began to be interested.

"Take it." he said peremptorily.

Cicely took it.

"I sell sponges," he said; "one good turn deserves another. I'll let you ave one or two at corst price if yer like."

"Thank you," said Cicely faintly.

"Give me yer name and address."

"Alfie," said the woman remonstratingly, "you 'ave got a sauce——"

Cicely flushed—a faint vision of Ronnie's reception of the sponge-man arising, I felt sure, before her mental vision.

"It's quite unnecessary," she said gently, with the half-deprecating courtesy she always employs to those who are socially less fortunate than herself. "A cup of tea is so small a thing."

"One good turn deserves another," he said in a tone that was vaguely reminiscent of a man I once listened to in the park on the subject of Capital and Labour. "Give it to me—yer name and address—and I'll call round in the morning.

I saw Cicely for once during my long friendship with her completely nonplussed.

"Let me write it for you, dearest," I said. "Have you a pencil," I brought myself to address the Rat.

"'Ere you are."

"Thank you." I gave it back to him, and he looked at the address and put it with care into a corner of the large black bag.

"Good morning, ladies," he said cheerfully, as he collected his bag and parcels at the end of our journey "'Ave you a car?" he added suddenly to Cicely.

"I—yes," she said faintly, abandoning a momentary idea of saying she did not know.

"Then I'll bring yer up some motor-sponges, too; you can 'ave them all at corst price—I'm lodgin' at Barnes 'Otel—two and a half guineas each we pay—it's as well to do an 'oliday well—first-class train thrown in," and he chuckled.

"Get on, Alfie, do"—but the sherry had evidently made him loquacious.

"Good-day again, miss," he said, ignoring me; "I know a lady when I see one, and you shall 'ave two or three of my very best twelve and sixpennies for nine shillings each."

* * * *

"What a horried, pushing, abominable little man," said Cicely, as we stepped into her car, "and whatever will Ronnie say if he arrives to-morrow with a lot of sponges; you know what he is when vexed—I mean if any one takes liberties with him he—er——"

"I know, dearest," I said sympathetically.

"I don't think you need have given him my address, Marjie," said Cicely reproachfully.

"But you were going to give it him yourself," I said. "I saw fear and surrender in your eye."

"I was trying to think how I could refuse, and I might have thought of something; I do not think you need have given it to him; I'm really dreading his coming to-morrow. I am sure he will force me to buy sponges. I don't want if Ronnie is out and if he is at home it will be even worse."

"Don't worry, dearest," I said cheerfully, as we glided up to Cicly's cottage, "I gave him a fictitious name and the wrong address."

"Oh! Marjie," said Cicely, "how clever of you," and added with her usual consistency, "but fancy your telling such an awful story!"

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DECADENCE.

A Bordeaunt correspondent writes to the "Westminster Gazette."

Let a Frenchman give his opi- nion about national decadence of England.

I met last week a French Senateur, who told me in speaking of Englishman.

"Here are men. We must take lessons from them."

I have the pleasure to send you the advice of this clever man; it is the common opinion in France about your countrymen. There are wrong things in England, as everywhere, of course.

But it is not Englishmen's fault; it is human nature's fault.

It cannot be said that your country is in decadence; your Navy is always the best in the world, such societies as "Boy Scouts" are splendid institutions from the patriotic and moral point of view, and your new laws set you up at the first place in Europe.

People may think what they like about Suffragettes, but they must recognise that in England only women are organised in a serious party (Sweden and Norway excepted), and have defenders in Parliament.

Laughing is very easy, but a social movement cannot be condemned without examination, and English statemen are quite right in listening to women's claims.

From the literary point of view England is nothing less than it usedto be.

Amongst many others let me name my four favourites—Conan Doyle, Arnold Bennett, Elizabeth Robins, Bernard Shaw—and ask you it their works show literary decadence. On the contrary I should rather think they denote progress.

As a Frenchman, allow me to add a word about my own country.

I heard sometimes in Great Britain people talking of the decadence of France, and it caused me grief.

I am not going to bore you with a tiring plea in favour of my country.

I wish only to see English people not considering French oues with "parti-pris,"

Madame La France is sometimes "the bad girl of the family," but she is always so good-hearted, so gallant, and such a useful sister to John Bull!

I would be delighted if both nations could understand each other!

I know them rather well, and I am sure that the ideal pair is composed with an English husband and a French wife.

John Bull and madame La France are to be good friends, there is no doubt about it.

When they will know and understand better each other—I hope it will be soon—they will simply love each other.

Meanwhile I send to dear old John Bul the best love of a young French-man, great admirer of his mind and work.

"WESTWARD HO!" DENOUNCED.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ATTACK.

After "Tom Jones" "Westward Ho!" It is not many weeks since the mentors of the morals of Doncastrains created a literary sensation by banning Fielding's famous classic from the public library. Now a campaign has been started against the use of Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" in socondary schools, and the education authority of Glossop, where the campaign originated, have decided to expurgate the novel.

It is only fair to say that the objection to Kingsley's work is on grounds altogether different from those on which the opposition to "Tom Jones" was based, and is from a quite different point of view. In this instance it is Roman Catholics who object to Kingsley's attitude towards their religion, and call for the expurgation of many strongly-worded passages. In Glossop ths opposition is headed by Canon W. A. Hawkins, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Marry's, who goes so far as to declare that unless the book is withdrawn from the schools Roman Catholics will refuse to pay the education rate. From the Roman Catholic point of view there is plenty in "Westward Ho!" to lend justification to his protest. The only thing that calls for comment is that it has taken forty years for the objections to Kingsley's strictures to come to a head. Cannon Hawkins has issued a circular to the Roman Catholics of Glossop entitled "Some Few Things Catholics Object to in 'Westward Ho!'" The circular gives a number of quotations from the book of which the following are examples:—

> The Romish Church had made marriage a legalised tyranny, and the laity had exalted adultery into a virtue and a Science.
>
> That all love was lust; that all women had their price, that profligacy though an ecclesiastical sin, was so pardonable, if not necesssary, as to be hardly a moral sin were notions that Eustace must needs have gathered from the hints of his preceptors (the Jesuit priests).

"Are we to pay rates for this?" asks Cannon Hawkins; and he declares that he will go to prison rather than pay one penny of the rate while the book is in use in the schools. It does not seem likely that he will be satisfied by the bowdlerising of the book for he maintains that it is unsuitable to be placed in the hands of Roman Catholic, Protestant, or Pagan. Canon Hawkins has resigned from the local Education Committee as a protest. He states that he himself has been a seminary priest, and anyone who said of him, as the book said of the Roman Catholic priesthood, that he was sent there to be made a liar of or as a sin-offering or scapegoat, or to be taught the science of villains, were themselves liars.

MONSIGNOR BENSON'S PROTEST.

Monsignor Robert H. Benson, the wellknown Roman Catholic author, has also entered the list as a chapion of the crusade. In "Everyman," some three months ago, he wrote a striking series of articles on "Westward Ho!" in which after stating that there are few books in the English laungage so finley written, so brilianly descriptive, so passionatly patriotic, he goes on to say that the whole underlyiug plan of the book is "that of a polemical religious tract," and that its main religious portraiture and argument are fallacious and abusive. He suports this thesis by a scathing analysis of the work, in which he declares that Kingsley made all priests liars and knaves, all Spaniards cruel and devilish dbclared the object of seminary training to be to make men liars repeatedly misrepresented the Roman Catholic faith and practice, and made innumerable blunders with regard to confession and absolution.

Monsignor Benson concludes one portion of his indictment with the following passage:—

"Kingsley's book stands as a kind of monument of injustice. He consistently whitens England's Protestantism . . . and equally consistently blackens Spain and Catholicism. . . . It would be absurd to charge Charles Kingsley with deliberate falsification of history. But as was shown in his unhappy conflict with Newman he was simply incapable of seeing truths with which he had not a temperamental svmpathy; it was enough for him not to understand a system to condemn it."

SLAVES OF FASHION.

Blind subservience to that mysterious force known as Fashion, observes a contemporary, leads to unbridled extravaganee; and, not infrequently, it has even more serious consequences. The medical fraternity has cried out in vain against habits of dressing that distort the feminine frame and impair the vital organs. The decree of a dress-designer in Paris outweighs the dictum of the most eminent of surgeons or health-experts. Hats, whose weight, and lack of balance, would distress a strong man, are worn for hours at a time by slender women to the detriment of the nervous system; honest, if over-plentiful flesh, is distributed in defiance of nature's plan; skirts that impede locomotion, and shoes that make walking, not an exercise, but an art—and not a fine art—are worn in obedience to the commands of fashion. These attempts to improve on or to defy nature are destructive of physical beauty and health. Schopenhauer held that the tchief end of womankind's adornmen was to attract man; but, if the German cynic was correct in his view, modern fashions supply evidence of much misapplied energy. For grace and comfort combined, present day feminine attire compares unfavourably with that of ancient Greece; but the male objector of to-day is as a voice crying in the wilderness. Having more or less timidly interfered with the freedom of the fair sex in the minor matter of hat-pins, male authority will hesitate to proceed to greater lengths. In this day, when woman enters into controlversy with the sterner sex armed with bombs, bricks, and corrosive fluides mere man may reasonably fear to entrench further upon the liberty of the female subject.

[redacted]TTLESHIP PROGRAMME.

[redacted]FINDS FIVE [redacted]INADEQUATE.

[redacted]ASE OF THE COLONIAL VESSELS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 13.

It is announced that the Navy Estimates amount to £46,309,300, as compared with £45,075,400 for the current year. Of this, £2,052,400 is for new construction, consisting of five battleships, eight light cruisers, sixteen destroyers and a number of submarines.

There will be an increase in the personnel of 8,500. The total cost of the new programme will be £15,958,525, as compared with £13,014,000 for 1912-1913.

The memorandum states that there is extraordinary pressure of work in the shipyards, the scarcity of labour leading to short earnings by contractors on continuation programmes. It is not expected that more than 11¼ millions will be spent thereon within the year, compared with twelve millions estimated for 1912-1913. Every effort will be made to secure punctual deliveries, and, should the conditions change and progress improve, further estimates will be presented later in the year.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The *Times* considers that the provision of only five battleships in the Navy Estimates is a serious mistake, and that they could only be regarded as adequate on the assumption that either the battleships "New Zealand" or "Malaya" would be retained for service in home waters.

As regards the "Malaya," which will be of the same design as the "Queen Elizabeth," the *Times* says that many delicate and far-reaching issues are involved, the handling of which should engage the close attention of Parliament. The case of the "Newzealand" is different. The Admiralty should be able to release her whenever the dominion might want her services elsewhere, without reducing the strength in North Sea below Mr. Churchill's minimum, which at present, would be impossible, as the "New Zealand" was included in Mr. Churchill's calculation regarding the North Sea Fleet, and would remain essential to it until a substitute was built.

The *Times* doubtless refers above to a recent official paper, showing that the "Malaya" Dreadnought was not spontaneously offered by the Sultans but was suggested from an official quarter.

CANADA'S NAVY.

CORRESPONDENCE TO BE GIVEN TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill intimated that the whole of the correspondence, quoted recently by Mr. Borden in the Canadian House of Commons, would be laid on the table soon.

SIR S. SAMUEL'S SEAT.

CASE OPENED BEFORE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The Judicial Committee to-day began the hearing of the case with regard to the retention of his seat in the House of Commons by Sir Stuart Samuel.

Sir Robert Finlay, opening the case for the Crown, said it was perfectly plain that Messrs. Montagu and Company were not acting as mere brokers, but also as principals.

The question then arose, whether the Secretary of State for India in Council was one of the Government departments to which the statute applied.

Sir Robert contended that when the Act of 1858 transferred the Government of India to the Crown, then the provisions of the Act dealing with the vacation of seats applied to any contract with a Government department, established for the Government of India. Directly they had a British Government department, the Act applied. It did not matter whether the expenses of the Government were paid out of the revenues of the British Parliament, or out of the local revenue of the Colony or dependency administered.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT AT LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 13.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt was going to the theatre yesterday, when her motor-car collided with a truck and was wrecked. Mme. Bernhardt was cut about the lips, her ankles were wrenched, and she had many bruises on her body. She insisted on fulfiling her engagement, however.

A NEW Branch of the Imperial Maritime League has been founded for the Ranchi district of Chutia Nagpore in the province of Bengal.

MEDIATION.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

DUE TO ALLIES' FURTHER DEMANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 14.

It is believed here that the additional demands which the Allies will present to the Powers, demanding full rights for their subjects in Turkey, will prove another stumbling-block to the conclusion of peace. It is feared that the attempt at mediation will end in failure.

THE WAR.

MORE DAMAGE INFLICTED BY "HAMIDIEH."

BELGRADE, Mar. 13.

The Turkish warship "Hamidieh," after bombarding Durazzo, departed to San Giovanni di Nedua, where it bombarded the Servian barracks, but with little effect, artillery returning the fire.

As the "Hamidieh" was withdrawing, it shelled two Servian transports. Both were set on fire and considerable damage done to supplies and ammunition. Forty men were killed.

TARIFF REFORM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressing a Tariff Reform League meeting yesterday evening, regretted that the Tariff Reform amendment to the Address had been prevented by a Radical blocking of the motion. He said that he, and others, had made great and bitterly-felt sacrifices in the interests of party unity, in agreeing to the new method of tariff procedure, but he had done so without abandoning a single aim, and on condition that others would be equally loyal.

"If that condition is not observed, said Mr. Chamberlain, "we cannot be asked to persist in the sacrifice."

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The police raided a studio at Notting Hill, and arrested a Suffragette, who is charged with burning a golf pavilion. They discovered under the flooring of the studio a corrosive fluid, and wire-cutters, and a variety of tools, flints, and hammers.

[Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested on Feb. 24 on a warrant charging her with procuring and inciting persons to commit offences contrary to the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1861. The charge is as follows:—Emmeline Pankhurst.—For having on Feb. 19, 1913, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously counselled and procured certain persons, whose names are unknown, to feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously place in a certain building, to wit, a building situate at Walton Heath, in the County of Surrey, certain gunpowder and explosive substances, with intent thereby to damage the said building, contrary to the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1861. Mrs. Pankhurst was committed for trial on Feb. 26, bail being refused.

QUESTION OF RE-ARREST.

A curious situation has arisen in regard to Miss Lilian Lenton, who was arrested in connection with the outrage in Kew Gardens and subsequently released on the order of the Home Secretary.

At the police-court proceedings, when the Mayor of Richmond (Councillor Bishood) criticised the Home Secretary's action in ordering the release of the accused, his Worship announced that the Bench would at once direct the issue of a fresh warrant.

It would appear, however, that a Petty Sessional Court has no power to order such proceedings, and that Miss Lenton is immune from further prosecution unless formal application is made to the Bench for a warrant, by the prosecutor (who is in this case the Public Prosecutor), and the application is supported by sworn statements in the usual way.

The matter thus rests says a message of Feb. 28, with Sir Charles Mathews, the Public Prosecutor, but in view of Miss Lenton's serious condition any fresh development in the case is unlikely for some little time.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence informs us that he has investigated the case of Miss Lenton, and has medical authority for stating that her condition is exceedingly grave. She is suffering from pleurisy, and also, it is much feared, from septic pneumonia.]

AN ACTOR'S DIVORCE.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Marcellus Raymond Morand, an actor, has obtained a divorce, with £5,000 damages, against the co-respondent, Captain James Archibald Morrison, an ex-M.P.

ILLNESS OF LADY CLIFFORD.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Lady Hugh Clifford is down with yellow fever at Government House, Accra.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

INDIAN STATE BANK

ARGUMENTS FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

TO SERVE AS FEEDER AND SUPPORTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 14.

In a special article, to-day, *The Times* gives grounds for the establishment of a State Bank in India. It points out that the Presidency Banks, which remain inadequately capitalised, are incapable of attaining full development, which would be possible, if all parts of the country were open to them.

They are debarred by law from raising money in the English market, but a central institution with a substantial capital should obviously be allowed under the supervision of the India Office, and should have an agency in London to transact ordinary business connected with the maintenance of a gold standard. This would unquestionably have a most salutary effect in securing the confidence of investors, and its adequate capital would tend materially to reduce discount rates.

The bank would serve the same purpose in India, as the Bank of England serves for other banks here, as a feeder and supporter.

THE AIR SERVICES.

CHANCELLOR GIVES THE SUM NEEDED.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Aerial League of the Empire has published a manifesto urging the necessity for the immediate vote of one million sterling for the development of the air services.

Colonel Seely, Minister for War, speaking at the annual dinner of the Aero Club, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had agreed to the sum he had requested for an increase in the number of military aeroplanes. The Minister said that the progress made in England in the past year was equal to that of any country, and that they had no need to fear the future.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

BRITISH SHIP RESTORES QUIET AT BUNDER ABBAS.

TEHERAN, Mar. 13

One hundred and sixty-eight gendarmes at Bushire have been paid and disbanded. A British warship is now at Bunder Abbas, where the survey party has arrived safely. The town and vicinity are reported quiet, though the raiders are still in the district.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 14.

According to news from Bushire much difficulty is being experienced in enlisting men for the new gendarmery. A number of those engaged are said to have struck.

BISHOP COPLESTON.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The most Reverend Reginald S. Copleston, ex-Metropolitan of India, has arrived in London from Egypt, and has taken a house at Putney.

THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Henceforth, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers will the represent the Admiralty in the House of Lords.

CHINA SERVICE.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

A Naval memorandum states that it has been decided not to proceed with the two shallow-draught steamers, "Kingfisher" and "Rail", for service to China, until the new financial year.

CHINA'S ADVISERS.

PEKING, Mar. 13.

China has appointed the American political economist, Mr. Goodnow, to be its adviser on constitutional reform.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Devanha" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

The second wheat forecast for the Bombay Presidency for the season 1912-13, state that the total area under cultivation in the presidency was 917,600 acres British Districts and 485,800 acres in Native States, and in Sind 395,900 British Districts and 24,700 acres in Native States. This is 9 per cent, over last year's area. Looking to the general character of the season the wheat crop promises to be excellent in Gujarat and Karnatak and the yield generally is likely to be little below normal.

THE BOAT RACE.

OXFORD WIN AFTER EXCITING RACE.

CAMBRIDGE LEAD AS FAR AS MORTLAKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 13.

In the annual University Boat Race, Oxford beat Cambridge by three-quarters of a length.

The sun was shining and the water was smooth when the race began. A tremendous crowd lined the banks. The Prince of Wales followed the race in the coaches' launch.

Cambridge struck first, rowing thirty-six to Oxford's thirty-four. Cambridge led slightly and continued ahead, though it was a ding-dong struggle. They had half-a-length advantage at Hammersmith.

Oxford then spurted, but in vain. Cambridge were still leading at Barnes Bridge.

Oxford drew up at Mortlake Brewery, and after a most exciting finish drew slowly ahead and won as stated.

Time, 20 minutes, 53 seconds.

Up to this, the sixty-ninth annual race, Oxford have won 38 and Cambridge 30, the 1877 contest being a dead heat. The time taken by the winning boat in 1911 still remains the fastest on record in the history of the race—18 min., 29 secs. The following were the crews this year :—

OXFORD.

	st	lb
E R. Burgess (Eton and Magdalen) (bow)	11	13½
2. C. L. Baillieu (Melbourne U. and Magdalen)	11	3
3. R. P. Hankison (Winchester and New)	12	0
4. H. K. Ward (New South Wales and New)	12	9½
5. A. H. M. Wedderburn (Eton and Balliol)	13	10½
6. A. F. R. Wigings (Etoh and New)	12	13½
7. L. G. Wormald (Eton and Magdalen)	12	10½
E. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen) (stroke)	12	4½
H. B. Wells (Winchester and Magdalen) (cox)	9	0

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.
S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall) (bow)	11	10½
2. R. S. Shove (Uppingham and First Trinity)	12	4½
3. L. A. Pattinson (Rugby and Jesus)	12	3½
4. R. le Blanc Smith	13	8
5. C. S. Clerk (Bedford and Pembroke)	12	13½
6. E. N. Showell Rogers (Shrewsbury and Caius)	12	10
7. C. E. V. Buxton (Stone and Third Trinity)	11	13½
G. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	8½
L. E. Ridley (Eastbourne and Jesus) (cox)	9	0

A BURMESE REBELLION.

TEN TO BE HANGED: LEADERS STILL AT LARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 14.

In the Zalun (Myoka) rebellion case which was tried by the Sessions Judge of Henzada, ten men have been sentenced to death. The leader of the rebellion, Gaman Saya *alias* Po Mya, and his lieutenant, Miyatti Hpoongyi, *alias* U. Wethedda, have still to be dealt with.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Zalun got word that the place was to be attacked on September 18th, and he went out himself with some military police on the night of 17th and attacked the rebels, killing a number of them and driving the rest off. Altogether ninety men took part in the rising,

THE NAGA RISING.

THREE TANTOK VILLAGES CAPTURED AND DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

The Officer Commanding the Tantok Column in a telegram dated 12th March (received Delhi 14th) reports that on the 10th inst. the column captured and destroyed without any loss the three villages forming the Tantok group, the twenty-five guns and a large amount of live-stock were also captured. Two more villages have still to be dealt with.

RANGOON RACING.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB WITHDRAWS ITS AUTHORITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 14.

According to information received here, the Calcutta Turf Club has decided to withdraw their authority from Rangoon racing, as it involves a considerable amount of work. Rangoon will, in the circumstances, have to race under its own rules.

Rangoon racing has been governed by the Calcutta Turf Club rules for years, and this news, on being communicated to-day to the racing circles, has created no little flutter, some hailing the news with pleasure, while others are dubious as to the ultimate results to be derived from this severance from the Calcutta Turf Club.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 14.

In the second round of Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, which began this evening, the Middlesex and Dorset Regiments met to try conclusions. The game was an excellent one throughout, the Dorsets winning by one goal to the Middlesex's nil.

DELHI OUTRAGE.

TEXT OF OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

SPIRIT AND PURPOSE OF BRITISH RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 14

The following despatches are published :—

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Crewe, K.G., his Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Delhi, the 26th December, 1912.

My Lord Marquis,—It is our melancholy duty to inform your Lordship that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been wounded by a miscreant, as yet unknown, on the occasion of their Excellencies' entry into Delhi on Monday, the 23rd December, 1912.

It had been decided to signalize this historic occasion with stately and measured ceremonial, of which we enclose the programme. The day was fine and large crowds had gathered in the sunshine along the whole route; the houses in the Chandni Chowk were packed with people at 11-45 a. m. About half way down the Chandni Chowk, on the way from the railway station to the Fort, a bomb was thrown into the "howdah" of their Excellencies' elephant. It exploded with terrible force blowing to pieces the attendant who was standing in the "howdah" immediately behind Lord Hardinge, and seriously wounding the attendant who was standing behing Lady Hardinge. His Excellency fortunately escaped, but parts of the missile struck Lord Hardinge, inflicting the wound described in the medical report which we append to this despatch. A boy in the crowd was killed, and several of the on-lookers were wounded, but complete order was maintained.

Their Excellencies did not move in their seats. After recovering his helmet, which had been blown off by explosion, the Viceroy ordered the procession to go forward. He soon, however, lost consciousness, and was litted off the elphant and taken in a motor to Viceregal Lodge.

When their Excellencies had departed the procession re-formed and continued its progress to the Fort. In the absence of the Viceroy it devolved on the senior ordinary member of the Council, the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, to read his Excellency's reply to the address of the Imperial Legislative Council and his speech in the Durbar. At the conclusion of the proceedings in the Dewan-i-Am the procession returned through the Chandni Chowk to the Mori Gate, as arranged. The crowds had not despersed or moved, and their conduct throughout left nothing to be desired.

We have expressed our thanks to Almighty God that their Excellencies lives have been spared, and recorded our admiration of their intrepid bearing. We rejoice to be able to inform your Lordship that his Excellency is making good progress, and that his condition does not cause anxiety.

The loyal heart of Indian has been profoundly stirred by this outrage, and a great cry of indignation and grief has risen from one end of the continent to another, from the princes and from the people. We are yet not in a position to formulate any theory of the origin of the outrage or to weigh its political significance. The bomb, which contained picric acid is believed to have been thrown from the upper part of the house of the Punjab National Bank. We have called on the local authorities to send us a full report, and your Lordship may rest assured that no effort will be spared to discover the criminal and the influences behind his nefarious acts.—We have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis, your Lordship's obedient and humble servants,—

(Sd.) O'MOORE CREAGH.

(Sd.) GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, and others.

REPLY FROM INDIA OFFICE.

India Office, London, 17th January, 1913.

To his Excellency, the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General-in-Council,

My Lord,—I have read with interest and deep sympathy the despatch issued by your Council in the Home Department, dated the 26th December, describing the terrible events of the previous Monday.

It is not necessary to enlarge on the emotions of horror and disappointment which affected the whole of this country as such evidence that the sinister agencies of violence and crime, which it was hoped had been reduced to impotence by stern determination to repress outrage, and not less by continued endeavour to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of India, are still ready and able to perpetrate an act so brutal and so senseless.

But I am confident that the conviction is here firmly held, the truth of which is entirely confirmed by your despatch, that India as a whole from the princes who rule over the native states to the humblest cultivators of the soil, regards the crime with loathing, being moved not less by resentment at the attempt than by gratitude at its comparative failure.

It is a matter for profound thankfulness that your Excellency was not more gravely injured, and that Lady Hardinge escaped unhurt. But we all deplore the cruel sacrifice of innocent lives. At the same time I cannot refrain from expressing sincere admiration of the calm courage shown by your Excellency and also by Lady Hardinge in a moment of such sudden peril—courage which was fitly manifested by yourself, and which also inspired the members of your Council in going through the ordered proceedings of the day, as though no such untoward interruption has occurred. We regard this action with pride, as being symbolical of the spirit and the purpose of British rule in India.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,—(Sd.) CREWE.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

GRANTS TOWARDS MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

There was a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, at which his Excellency the Governor presided. A large number of resolutions were moved by the non-official members on the revised Financial Statement.

Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhuri moved a resolution for a grant of 24 lakhs for providing facilities for the education of Mahomedan boys. The Government accepted the resolution, which was carried.

The Hon. Moulvi Abdul Kasim moved two resolutions asking for a grant of 8 lakhs for hostels for Mahomedans, Arabic teaching and scholarships for Mahomedans. The Director of Public Instruction, on behalf of the Government, observed that the schemes relating to these subjects were being considered by Government, who intended doing something in those directions.

The resolutions were then withdrawn.

Dr. Nilratan Sircar moved that a substantial sum be set apart for female education in urban areas, principally for establishing girls' schools in localities where the same were needed; the amount to be allocated from the Government of India grant, provided the conditions attached to it were met.

The resolution was put and agreed to.

The next resolution praying for the provision of six and three quarter lakhs for the supply of pure drinking water and of drainage in the Mofussil Municipalities was moved by the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Roy and elicited much discussion.

The resolution, amended, was then put to the vote and declared lost. A division was then demanded and it was found that 19 voted for and 19 against the resolution. The President voted against the resolution, which was then declared lost.

Dr. Nilratan Sircar next moved for the provision of a substantial sum for fifty new charitable dispensaries in the more insalubrious rural centres.

The resolution was lost.

Three other resolutions about the appointment of clinical teachers in the Calcutta Medical College, affording relief to flood area near Begua Hana (Jamalpur Burdwan) and the dredging of the Bhagirathi were withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned till Monday next.

U. P. COUNCIL.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1913-14.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 14.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council, presided over by Sir James Meston, Mr. Pim, Financial Secretary, presented the revised Financial Statement for 1913-14. It showed that the normal provincial revenue is six crores and eight lakhs and the normal provincial expenditure is five crores ninety-seven lakhs, leaving a margin of a little under eleven lakhs. Mr. Pim remarks that while the provincial income has shown a most welcome and unexpected degree of elasticity, it is, at the same time, obvious that great care still continues to be necessary in controlling the finances of the province.

ARMY OFFICER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

The death is announced of Capt, Kenelm Hill Stenning of the Supply and Transport Corps, at the General Hospital this morning. He was the officer in charge of supplies, Southern Brigade, and joined this appointment in Madras on the 10th September 1912.

On the 16th February last he was admitted into the General Hospital, suffering from acute hepatitis, and was operated upon on the 3rd instant, Unfavourable symptoms set in shortly after, and he passed away this morning in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

He was very popular with his subordinates. He leaves behind a widow and a daughter, who are at present in Ireland, and for whom much sympathy will be felt.

His funeral takes place this evening at St. Mark's Cemetery on the Island.

Capt. Stenning was a first-rate sport, an excellent shot, and a keen fisherman.

The ballot held on Friday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Association on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, resulted in the election of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.

THE name of Rear Admiral George E. Patey, M.V.O., is mentioned in connection with the appointment of First Admiral in command of the Australian Fleet. He has a wide experience of service in many waters, but rather curiously was never in Australian waters. He was a midshipman of the old battleship "Shah" when she fought the Peruvian rebel turret ship "Huascar" in 1877 off Yio.

BANK OF BURMA.

RANGOON OIL CO.'S LOAN.

COMPULSORY AND VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 14.

Mr. E. R. Holdsworth's cross-examination on behalf of Clifford, in the Bank of Burma case, was continued to-day, before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury, at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court.

The witness was further cross-examined on the Rangoon Oil Co.'s loan, which was alleged to be unsecured on the British Burma Petroleum Co.'s trust deed. Witness said that on the strength of his opinion and that of his legal advisers he had showed the debt as unsecured in his statement from June 30th to November 14th, 1911. The B. B. P. Co. gave their own security after getting the lien released. Witness wished to state the reasons why the B. B. P. Co. had done that but counsel, interposing, asked the Court exercise control over the witness. Counsel added that in making those explanatory statements, witness was actuated by an animus against the accused.

His Honour did not think there was any ground for imputing animus.

Mr. Giles said that he could conceive no other reason why he should have made the statements.

Witness was questioned on the alleged inaccuracies of the statement made by him concerning various figures in the accounts.

Continuing, witness said that steps were being taken now to recover the amounts in Clifford's account. A suit would be filed eventually. He had recovered a considerable amount of the various debts due to the Bank. He considered compulsory liquidation might be slower than voluntary liquidation, but it might be equally profitable. At the time, that Mr. Ferguson and witness had held the investigation, and both signed the report, he thought compulsory liquidation would mean the immediate realisation of practically all the assets, and he now found compulsory liquidation was the slower of the two.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

DEATH OF AN ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

The death, is announced at his residence, of Mr. H. E. Harris, Managing Director of Massey and Co., Ltd., Engineers,

He was connected with the firm for many years, and, when it was converted into a limited liability company some years ago, Mr. A. W. Hosking, Mr H. E. Harris, and Mr. Gibson, formerly manager of the Agra Bank. were the first directors. In recent years the management of affairs in Madras has been almost entirely in the late Mr. Harris's hands.

He had a wide circle of friends in Madras, whose sympathy will be extended to his widow, and his brother, Mr. F. S. Harris.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at St. George's Cathedral cemetery.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fenton becomes Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. Meredith.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs M W. Fox Sirangways and R. C. Tate resign the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. B. B. Newbould is gazetted Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff.

It is notified that the Actuary to Government will take rank in article 73 of the warrant of precedent.

Surgeon-General Crofts will officiate as Director-General of Indian Medical Service vice General Lukis.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. John Godber, Domestic Chaplain to the Metropolitan, has eight months' leave.

The services of Khan Fazal Mohammad Khan are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. A. Brett is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Oghi and Commandant, Border Police, Hazara.

Mr. C. Latimer, Political Department, has eight months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. French, Additional Assistant Secretary, is granted seven months' leave. Col. B. W. Marlow, Accountant-General, Military Accounts, has been given an extension of service till the 12th November 1914.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs C. L. Pringle and W. T. Cathcat are appointed member, of the Indian Tea Cess Commitee, vice Messrs. Farquharson and Macdonald

Mr. R. Meredith is appointed Director of Telegraphs, 3rd class, temporary, vice Mr. Coode.

Mr. W. Maxwell officiates as Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, vice Sir Charles Stewart Wilson.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

M. A. Nicolson, I.M.S., is appointed Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, vice Capt. Simpson.

Major H. F. A. Pearson, 23rd Sikhs, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Vines becomes Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, vice Commander Farewell.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

INDIAN POETESS AT JUBILEE PRIZE-GIVING.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the Alexandra Native Girls' School took place last evening, at the Empire Theatre, and was presided over by Mrs. Sarogini Naidu, the well-known Indian poetess. Mrs. S Naidu had come specially from Hyderabad to attend the Jubilee celebrations of the school, and to preside over the yesterday's function. The presence of a number of Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi educated ladies amply testified to the fact that the institution had contributed splendidly to the cause of female education in the country and that its progress was watched with keen interest by all. All the prominent ladies of Bombay were present.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the annual report by Mr. R. P. Mody, Secretary, then read the report of the Board of Directors for 1912, from which we take the following extracts :—The Directors desire to take this early opportunity of placing on record their grateful sense of the interest H. E. Lord Sydenham has continued to take in the progress of this Institution ever since he presided at its Annual Distribution of Prizes in March 1910 ; that such interest which is a source of much satisfaction and encouragement to the Directors, is unabated is happily shown by his Lordship's and Lady Sydenham's becoming patrons of the Jubilee celebration. In connection with the Jubilee, the following very gracious message from H. M. Queen Alexandra will, the Directors have no doubt, be read with gratitude and satisfaction by all interested in this Institution. Col. Henry Streatfield, addressing Sir W. Wedderburn, through whom the Jubilee Prospectus has been placed before the Queen, writes, "I am directed by Her Majesty to say that she hears of the Jubilee which is to be celebrated in March next with much interest. Queen Alexandra fully recognises the useful and successful work which the Institution has carried on during the past 50 years, and I am to ask you to be good enough to convey to Mr. C. M. Cursetjee and the Directors, her sympathetic approval of the project which is in contemplation to develop female education in India, and to express to them and to those who are so generously supporting the movement Her Majesty's sincere hope for the future "success of the school." These gracious words of sympathy and encouragement are most welcome and call forth our warm, grateful and respectful acknowledgment. The general progress of the school was satisfactorily maintained during the year under review. There were 50 new pupils admitted; the daily average of attendance was 131, the highest number being in July and August. The year closed with 173 on the roll, of which, classified according to communities, there were 136 Parsees, 29 Hindus and 8 Mussalmans. At the last Matriculation Examination out of a class of twelve girls, there were nine sent up, but two only were successful.

Of the pupils, who presented themselves for the Government School of Art Examinations last year, Miss Dinbai R. Bappoo, and Miss Dinbai J. Patel passed in the third grade, five students in the second grade, and six in the first grade.

To Miss Dinbai R. Bappoo is awarded the Col. W. H. Sykes Silver Medal for general progress in Drawing, tenable for one year. The music class of the Institution is under Miss Norah Plunkett, who is a talented and experienced Professor of music. All the pupils of the Institution receive instruction in class-singing; whilst pianoforte playing is taught specially to those who wish to be so instructed. The latter are prepared for the now well-established Examinations of the Trinity College of Music, London. At the last Examination, two of the students passed in the preparatory, two in the junior and one in the intermediate division.

The Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association gives two annual scholarships of Rs. 6 each, and two of Rs. 3 each per mensem. These Scholarships are competed for by all the Girls' Schools in Bombay. Both the Rs. 6 scholarships and one of the Rs. 3 scholarships were won by pupils of this Institution. The new syllabus of studies, introduced in this school since January 1911 with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction and was followed during the past year and is found to work very satisfactorily. In this course special attention is given to moral instruction on the Gould system now so much in evidence, domestic economy, teaching by the direct method, and to Nature-study.

Miss Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, inspected the school on the 2nd December and reports herself well pleased with the progress of the Institution in all the standards she examined. She finds the school well equipped, the teaching staff composed of 15 well qualified teachers, accommodation sufficient and the premises in good order and condition.

Mr. K. A. Bala, 2nd Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, also inspected the Institution in December last and his report is encouraging.

Of our Parsee pupils who obtain religious instruction in this school, four appeared at the competitive examination held by the Society for the promotion of Zorastrian Religious knowledge and all passed. Of these Khorshedbai R. Palkivala and Pirozbai S. Sethna carry off prizes.

Since 1st April last upto date the only subscriptions received have been Rs. 50 from Dr. J. P. Nicolson (annual donation) and Rs. 100 from Mr. Dinshaw P. Batha (seventh donation).

A lengthy and interesting programme was, then gone through both the senior and junior girls taking part in it. The English recitation of "Women's rights," by senior girls and a Gujarati farce, acted by junior girls called for special praise.

Mrs. Naidu then distributed the prizes which included the following medals and scholarships.

The Bai Avanbai Bhownugree Silver Medal for highest total marks at the Matriculation Examination (1912), was given to Miss Laniba i S. Mankar. The same student won the Baimai C. Jivanjee Gold Medal for highest marks in English at the Matriculation Examination (1912).

The Col. W. H. Sykes, M. P., Silver Medal for greatest progress in Drawing was presented to Miss Dinbai R. Bhappu.

The Bai Gulbai D. D. Cama Memorial Scholarship in Standard VII., presented to Miss Khorshed R. Palkhiwalla.

The Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha Science Scholarship, Standard VIII, to Miss Jaijee H. Udwadia.

The Sir John Jardine History and Geography Scholarship, Standard VI., to Miss Jerbanu J. Khajurina.

The Lady Frere Scholarship for highest marks in Standard V. to Miss Tehmina D. Bhiladwalla.

The Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E. Memorial Mathematics Scholarship, Standard VIII, to Miss Banu C. Sutaria.

The Women of India Mahadeo Govind Ranade Memorial Scholarship for highest total marks, Standard IV., to Miss Tehmina S. Taraporewalla.

Miss Lanibai S. Mankar also received several prizes, among them being the one for the best behaved young lady in the school. Miss Khairunisha Ali Mahomed a young Mahomedan lady without a purdah, was awarded a prize for drawing. The Matriculation students had offered a prize in honour of Miss E Duncan.

After the distribution of prizes, Mrs. Naidu addressed the gathering in a short speech, which was remarkable for its beauty of expression. She was profuse in her admiration of the Parsees, whom she referred to as 'exiles of Iran" and spoke of their acheivements in every conceivable department of life. She also addressed the students and teachers of the institution, exhorting the former not neglect the opportunities they had and to the latter to realise their responsibilities.

With a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, proposed by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the gathering dispersed.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 14.

A small disturbance appeared yesterday at the head of Bay, and gave a small rainfall on the Bengal and Orissa coast. The chief falls are :—

Chittagong 1 1-2 inches, Narayanganj 1, Burdwan and Bilasore three-quarters.

Conditions are again becoming unsettled in Northwest India.

Forecast :—A few showers in North East India and Burma.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

The first of the season broke over Calcutta shortly after eleven last night, followed by showers. Another heavy shower occurred at two this morning. Several streets were flooded.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Multan and Rawalpindi and in excess at Lahore. Temperature is normal in the south-west Punjab and in defect generally elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Minimum temperature is in defect in upper Sind Rajputana ; maximum temperature is in excess at Karachi and below normal in the southern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 14th March, 1913, was 29·848 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tied gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tied in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 10 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

A TINDAL FINED.

A tindal, named Vera Budda, was fined Rs. 25 by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, for sailing his kotia without the regulation lights. The evidence showed that the accused had had the lights but in the wrong places. The red light was over the stern and the green one was showing all round forward.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him as aforesaid.

G. I. P. R. CO.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st March 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790 61	209170	1502650	1711220
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·83	4400	32·900	37300
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	5000	31800	36800
Total...	2956·78	214510	1538120	1752630
Earnings for 8 days ending 1st Mar, 1 12				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	211469	1429915	1651024
A.D.C Ry	125·83	6234	416046	478387
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4721	29044	33765
Total...	2957·80	227831	1474424	1702776
Increase or Decrease			+ 5	
G.I.P. Ry	— 1·07	—11969	721·45	+60157
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	— 1·941	—87146	—101087
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 279	+ 2756	+ 3035

a One day more due to Leap year.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE AND THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree has just received a compliment that must be the more gratifying to him and to his friends as it is one that I believe rarely bestowed. I refer to his election a few days ago as an Honorary Member of the Institute of Journalists, in recognition of the services he has rendered to the Institute and to the profession. In addressing Sir Muncherjee, to inform him of his election, the General Secretary says: "On behalf of the Council I am desired to express the hope that you will continue to take an interest in the progress of the Institute and in the help which it renders through its Orphan and Provident Funds, to the less fortunate members of the profession and their dependants.

THE PEARL CARPET OF BARODA.

A most attractive addition has been made to the artistic collections exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, by the loan to it by the Maharaja Gaekwar of a large collection of Indian paintings and a section—a quartering—of the magnificent Pearl Carpet, originally embroidered as a cover for the tomb of "the Prophet of God" at Mecca. *The Times* of last Saturday, quoting from Sir George Birdwood's *Industrial Arts of India*, says : "It is the most wonderful work in embroidery ever known." Only £2,000 was spent on the embroidering of it; but the cost of it in pearls and precious stones was said to have been a crore of rupees, in those days equal to £1,000,000—one million sterling. For all its monumental values on it so exquisitely is the carpet designed, and so harmonious in its colouring that there is not a touch of vulgarity and ostentation about it. It is worthy of the palace of a king, and yet would not look out of place in a cottage. It is a triumph of consummate taste, in sumptuary applied art.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The "Gloomy Dean" (D. Inge) preaching in Westminster Abbey on Sunday, declared that nearly all the evils from which England is suffering to-day are the results of mistakes made by former generations. Well, no doubt, future generations will suffer a crop of evils from our mistakes. At any rate, that is what the people to whom Mr. Lloyd George is a *bete noire* predict. Our enthusiastic friend, Dr. John Pollen, has been combining business with propaganda at Guildford. He has been attending the Assizes there, and availed himself of the invitation of the polyglots of that town to lecture on "The True Significance of Esperanto." A case in which he appeared as prosecuting counsel at the Assizes was locally known as "The Eagle-eye Larceny," because a "receiver wrote to his lady love, the thief, a maid servant, asking her to keep her eagle-eye open for likely objects to pounce upon and purloin."

The Indian students in Glasgow are still in a state of revolt against the appointment of a local "adviser." They said, before he was appointed, they would boycott him, and they show no disposition to give way. Mr. C. E. Mallet, remembering perhaps that a soft answer turneth away wrath, has been asking the young men to meet him to talk the matter over. They held a meeting to consider his invitation. The result of their deliberations was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution :—"That the Indian students still stick to their old decision and are afraid that they do not see their way to avail themselves of Mr. Mallet's suggestion to meet him, as referred to in his letter. Mr. Mallet's appointment, though so extremely well-paid, does not seem to be altogether a bed of roses.

Some people are wondering whether Lord Curzon's very complimentary, deservedly complimentary description of the Royal Indian Marine as "what splendid little service" has any connection with the strange rumour to which the *Pall Mall Gazette* referred. I cannot think it is really proposed to abolish the Royal Indian Marine, unless it is to replace it by a service with larger opportunities in connection with the defences of India.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

NAGPUR, Mar. 14.

The Public Services Commission arrived here at 9·30 this morning and commences sittings from to-morrow. The Commission is expected to leave for Bankipore on Friday evening, the 21st March. The Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale and Abdur Rahim are not with the Commission.

AVIATION FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 14.

The arrangements in connection with the location of a military School of Aviation at Sitapur are maturing. This station offers advantages in the shape of existing buildings, that have been lying unused since the garrison was withdrawn, under the redistribution scheme.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations ? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CROP REPORTS FOR 1912-13.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

The second general memorandum in wheat crop of India, for 1912-13, shows a total area of 29,946,000, or an increase of 2·6 per cent. over last year, and 8·2 over the average. In the Punjab, of crop is very backward, and harvesting the likely to be late. The United Provinces prospects are so far favourable, and those in the Central Provinces, Central India, Bombay, and Bihar, favourable.

Spring oilseeds show a total area of 3,710,000 acres or 7·1 above the last year, the outturn is expected to be favourable.

Linseed shows 3,673,000 acres, or a decrease of 13·5 per cent. from the last year.

The seasonal conditions were not favourable, and the prospects of the crops are only fair, and in places distinctly poor.

POONA FREEMASONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 14.

The members of "Chapter Orion," yesterday evening, presented Major B. E. Smith of the Ordnance Department, who is leaving for Simla shortly, with a token of their esteem.

Major Smith, who is Past Principal and Treasurer, has been for many years connected with Masonry in Poona, and is held in great esteem by his brother-Masons.

The presentation took the form of a handsome pair of binoculars.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

The share market opened with a better feeling for coal shares and, though business was on a large scale, prices were well maintained and the market ruled steady.

In the jute market bales were steady at Rs. 65, but the volume of business passing was small.

The gunny market was comparatively quiet, but, while there was diminished inquiry, prices were fully maintained, and for July-September an advance of 4 annas was paid for eleven porters at Rs. 16-4.

ADDRESS TO PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

At a meeting of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam held at the Muzafferbad Hall, last night, the members of the Association presented an address, enclosed in a handsomely carved silver casket, to his Excellecy Mirza Dawood Khan Miftahus Sultaneh, Persian Consul-General for India, who is on a visit to Bombay. The address expressed thankfulness for the great interest his Excellency had taken in promoting the welfare of the community, and in the unity of the various sections among them. The meeting was psesided over by Kazi Muhamadali Mugri, High Priest of the Mussalmans of Bombay, and was largely attended. After the presentation of the address, Mr. M. T. Kadarbhoy, bar-at-law, delivered a lecture on "Islamic Unity."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Mon.....	10	m 0	32	28	1
		0	49 a	27	4
Tues.....	11	m 0	58	27	11
		1	20 a	27	8
Wed.....	12	m 1	21	27	6
		1	55 a	26	10
Thurs.....	13	m 1	47	26	11
		2	35 a	26	4
Fri	14	m 2	14	26	2
		3	23 a	25	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Mon	10	m 6	57	18	6
		6	37 a	17	4
Tues ...	11	m 7	1	16	4
		7	4 a	17	11
Wednes.	12	m 7	26	16	4
		7	32 a	18	9
Thurs ...	13	m 7	53	15	6
		7	9 a	19	9
Fri	14	m 8	25	16	9
		8	32 a	20	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Monday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 47m
11 (Tuesday)	6h. 50m.	6h. 47m
12 (Wednes)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m
13 (Thurs)	6h. 48m.	6h. 48m
14 (Friday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 48m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 8, 1h. 52·5m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 16th 2h. 28·3m. a. m. ; Full Moon, 22nd. 5h. 26·2m p.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 6h. 27·7m. p.m.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Feb.1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1994000	2580625	586625	.....
In Feb.1913				
Bombay ...	1587000	Nil	...	1587000
Total ...	3581000	2580625	.....	1000375

Eleven Sales of Bengal Opium and Nine Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
To end of Feb.1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	30583000	46450235	15887235	... ...
To end of Feb.1913				
Bombay..	16150650	19538906	3388256	.....
Total ...	46713650	65989141	19275491	.....

a There were no bidders for Bengal certified opium at the sale of the 4th instant and also for Malwa opium at the sale of 12th instant.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT :—
3, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS :—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS :—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED.
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS
Favourite pens throughout all India and the East. Their oblique points —Fine, Medium and Broad — and easy, pleasant action, distinguish the Hindoos from all other kinds.
SIX ANNAS PER BOX.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY :: at all their Branches ::

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage
Obtainable Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES
WITH RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.
THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.
(1) A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.
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For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
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THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA
THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.
ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Weekly Express Trains.

FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

I.—BOMBAY TO DELHI, THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.
II.—BOMBAY TO MADRAS. III.—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

Passengers leave Bombay a few Hours after Landing.

1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.
2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.
3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

To Calcutta.	To Agra.	To Delhi.	To Ambala.	To Lucknow.	To Madras.
42 hours, 32 minutes.	24 hours, 50 minutes.	27 hours, 45 minutes.	31 hours, 37 minutes.	26 hours, 30 minutes.	31 hours, 55 minutes.

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.
5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.
   A reduction of 10 per cent. is granted to parties of four holding tickets and travelling together in one compartment to the same station on the direct route between Bombay and Calcutta by the Calcutta Express.
6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.
7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.
8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.
9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.
10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.
11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.
12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

EXPRESS TRAINS.

PUNJAB EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Agra Cantt.	23 42	61 9	8 4
Ambala Cantt.	32 58	81 7	10 11
Ambala City	...	81 15	10 11
Amritsar	37 9	92 5	12 3
Barkhera	14 53	40 2	7 11
Bhilsa	16 43	44 1	8 11
Bhopal	15 47	41 15	8 2
Bina	18 8	47 5	9 8
Cawnpore (*a*)	24 45	61 13	13 2
Chandigarh (*b*)	...	87 1	11 8
Delhi	28 14	66 4	8 12
Ghaziabad...	29 1	67 8	8 15
Gwalior	22 36	57 1	9 15
Hoshangabad	13 55	39 2	7 7
Itarsi	13 14	38 6	7 4
Jhansi	20 49	53 4	11 0
Jullunder Cantt.	35 44	87 7	11 9
Jullunder City	35 58	87 12	11 10
Kalka (*b*)	...	88 15	11 12
Lahore	38 18	94 2	12 4
Lahore Cantt. East ...	37 57	94 6	12 4
Lalitpur	19 17	49 12	10 2
Lucknow (*a*)	26 10	66 1	13 11
Ludhiana	34 48	84 7	11 3
Meerut Cantt.	29 51	70 6	9 4
Muttra Junc.	25 52	57 13	7 9
Muzaffarnagar	30 37	73 6	9 10
Phillour	35 10	85 3	11 5
Rajpura	33 29	83 1	10 14
Saharanpur...	31 28	76 12	10 1

MADRAS EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Arkonam	23 9	65 11	10 15 3
Cuddapah	19 32	54 13	9 6 6
Dhond	5 24	15 11	2 10 0
Guntakal	15 31	44 2	7 14 9
Madras	24 38	68 6	11 8 3
Renigunta	21 59	62 2	10 6 9
Sholapur...	8 23	26 9	4 7 0

CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Allahabad §	24 34	69 4	12 4
Arrah	28 29	83 4	13 15
Asansol	34 32	94 13	15 6
Bankipore	29 21	85 2	14 2
Bhusaval	8 1	25 14	4 5
Burdwan	35 59	98 15	15 14
Burhanpur	8 53	28 12	4 14
Buxar	27 21	80 9	13 9
Calcutta (Howrah) ...	37 46	99 1½	16 6¼
Chaligaon	6 11	19 2	3 3
Chandernagore	36 49	99 1	16 4
Dinapore	29 5	84 12	14 2
Gadarvada	15 39	42 14	8 6
Harda	11 52	35 7	6 8
Igatpuri	2 57	8 0	1 5
Itarsi	13 1	38 6	7 4
Jhajha	31 51	92 0	15 0
Jubbulpore	18 20	47 14	9 10
Kalyan	0 54	3 3	0 9
Kasara...	2 12	7 1	1 3
Katni	19 49	53 4	10 6
Khandwa	10 2	31 7	5 8
Madhupur	33 13	94 13	15 6
Manikpur	22 30	63 9	11 10
Manmad	4 56	15 3	2 9
Mirzapur	25 3	73 11	12 12
Moghal Sarai... ...	25 58	76 15	13 2
Mokameh	30 33	88 10	14 9
Naini	...	68 14	12 4
Narsinghpur	16 32	44 10	8 13
Nasik	3 47	11 0	1 13
Pipariya	14 42	40 15	7 14
Raneegunge	34 52	98 8	15 7
Serampore	37 27	99 1	16 5
Sitarampur	...	94 8	15 5
Sohagpur	14 14	40 4	7 12
Sutna	21 12	58 15	11 2

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express.
(*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala.
§ Change at Chheoki.

DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express.	From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 0	14 45	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	11 10	19 35	...	...
9 16	15 48	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	10 10	18 24	3 3	1 10
10 11	16 41	,, Karjat ... ... ,,	9 22	17 31	5 13	2 15
11 13	17 39	,, Khandala... ... ,,	8 26	16 38	7 5	3 11
11 26	17 55	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	8 15	16 27	7 8	3 12
12 22	18 52	,, Kirkee ... ... ,,	7 11	15 25	10 14	5 7
12 30	19 0	Ar. Poona ... ... ,,	7 0	15 15		
Mixed.		(Change for Metre-gauge.)			11 3	5 9
14 5	19 35	Dp. Poona ... ... Ar.	6 15	...		
20 30	23 50	Ar. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Dp.	2 35	...	17 11	8 13
20 40	23 58	Dp. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Ar.	2 29	...		
6 20	4 41	Dp. Miraj ... ... Dp.	21 53	...	26 3	13 1
13 5	9 30	,, Belgaum ... ... ,,	17 40	...	34 3	17 1
19 55	14 24	,, Dharwar ... ... ,,	13 32	...	40 11	20 5
20 40	14 57	Ar. Hubli ... ... ,,	12 50	...	41 7	20 11

MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	6 0	...	...
23 10	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	3 43	3 3	1 10
1 33	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	1 9	7 8	3 12
2 55	,, Poona ... ... ,,	23 8	11 3	5 9
4 35	,, Dhond ... ... ,,	21 7	15 11	7 13
8 56	,, Hotgi ... ... ,,	16 10	27 6	13 11
12 17	Ar. Wadi ... ... ,,	12 51	32 14	16 7
	(For Secunderabad.)			
13 0	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 15	32 14	16 7
17 51	,, Hyderabad ... Dp.	7 48	43 11	20 1
18 10	Ar. Secunderabad ... ,,	7 20	44 4	20 4
12 58	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 27	32 14	16 7
15 40	,, Raichur ... ... Dp.	10 22	37 1	18 9
18 20	Ar. Guntakal... ... ,,	7 35	44 2	22 1
	(For Bangalore.) *(Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.)*			
19 0	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	5 55	44 2	22 1
22 57	,, Dharmavaram ... Dp.	1 52	50 1	25 0
7 45	,, Bangalore City ... ,,	18 45	56 9	28 3
13 25	Ar. Mysore ... ... ,,	11 40	63 8	31 11
18 45	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	7 20	44 2	22 1
23 7	,, Cuddapah ... Dp.	2 53	54 13	27 7
2 40	,, Renigunta ... ,,	0 2	62 2	31 1
4 20	,, Arkonam ... ,,	22 31	65 11	32 14
5 55	Ar. Madras ... ... ,,	21 15	68 6	34 4
	(For Bangalore.)			
9 53	Dp. Arkonnam ... Ar.	16 18	65 11	32 14
14 20	,, Jalarpet ... ... Dp.	11 50	71 4	35 11
18 30	Ar. Bangalore City ... ,,	7 40	76 11	38 6

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
14 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	8 45	...	...
14 8	,, Byculla ... ... Dp.	8 28	0 5	0 2½
18 18	,, Devlali ... ... ,,	4 33	10 10	5 5
18 39	,, Nasik ... ... ,,	4 10	11 0	5 8
19 57	Ar. Manmad ... ,,	2 54	15 3	7 10
20 10	Dp. Manmad ... Ar.	2 34	...	...
20 38	Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar.	23 35	...	...
1 7	Ar. Ahmednagar ... Dp.	19 55	24 2	12 1
23 28	Dp. Bhusaval ... ... Dp.	23 21	25 14	12 15
1 32	,, Shegaon ... ... ,,	21 21	30 10	15 5
4 23	,, Badnera ... ... ,,	18 50	35 3	17 10
6 41	,, Wardha ... ... ,,	16 39	38 14	19 7
8 30	Ar. Nagpur ... ,,	14 55	...	...
9 0	Dp. Nagpur ... Ar.	14 29	41 14	20 15
13 31	,, Dongargarh ... Dp.	10 7	53 13	26 4
17 32	,, Bilaspur ... ... ,,	6 2	66 0	31 11
21 28	,, Jharsuguda ... ,,	2 12	75 3	36 1
1 45	,, Chakardhapore ... ,,	22 11	83 1	40 0
...	,, Sini ... ... ,,	...	84 7	40 11
5 15	,, Karagpur ... ... ,,	18 35	90 11	43 13
7 10	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	16 36	91 1½	45 9½

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
21 0	Dp. Bombay ... Ar.	13 20	...	...
1 34	,, Nasik ... ...Dp.	9 2	11 0	5 8
3 12	,, Manmad ... ... ,,	7 45	15 3	7 10
6 22	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	4 32	25 14	12 15
8 35	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	2 18	31 7	15 12
11 54	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	23 17	38 6	19 3
16 45	Ar. Jubbulpore ... ,,	18 35	...	...
17 5	Dp. Jubbulpore ... Ar.	18 15	47 14	23 15
19 51	,, Katni ... ...Dp.	16 50	53 4	26 10
21 49	,, Manikpur... ... ,,	13 59	63 9	31 12
23 24	,, Chheoki (*a*) ... ,,	12 26	...	...
23A50	,, Allahabad... ... ,,	11 45	69 4	34 10
1 31	Ar. Moghal Sarai ... ,,	10 16	76 15	38 8
1 54	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 38	76 15	38 8
3 32	,, Buxar ... ...Dp.	8 7	80 9	40 5
5 32	,, Dinapore ... ... ,,	6 19	84 12	42 6
5 59	,, Bankipore ... ... ,,	0	85 2	42 9
8 5	,, Mokameh... ... ,,	4 33	88 10	44 5
1 51	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 44	...	...
5 45	,, Gya ... ...Dp.	6 14	84 13	42 7
9 22	,, Gomoh ... ... ,,	2 45	91 7	45 12
11 10	,, Sitarampur ... ,,	0 54	94 8	47 4
11 35	,, Asansol ... ... ,,	0 39	94 13	47 7
13 36	,, Burdwan ... ... ,,	22 53	98 15	49 8
15 32	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	21 11	99 1½	49 9½

(a) Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.
A. Arrival.

PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

From Bombay Read downwards. Punjab Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards. Punjab Mail.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19 15	Dp. Bombay (*a*) (*b*) ... Ar.	12 35	...	...
0 49	,, Manmad ... ...Dp.	6 46	15 3	7 10
3 53	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	3 28	25 14	12 15
5 56	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	1 33	31 7	15 12
8 50	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	22 49	38 6	19 3
10 36	,, Bhopal ... ... ,,	21 2	41 15	21 0
13 5	,, Bina ... ... ,,	18 35	47 5	23 11
15 14	Ar. Jhansi ... ... ,,	15 58	53 4	26 10
16 15	Dp. Jhansi ... ... Ar.	15 5	53 4	26 10
18 15	,, Orai ... ...Dp.	13 11	57 11	28 14
20 30	,, Cawnpore... ... ,,	11 8	61 13	30 15
21 45	Ar. Lucknow ... ... ,,	9 45	66 1	33 1
15 43	Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... ... Ar.	15 33	53 4	26 10
17 35	,, Gwalior ... ...Dp.	13 43	57 1	28 9
20 5	,, Agra Cantt. ... ,,	...	61 9	30 13
20 57	,, Muttra ... ... ,,	10 15	57 13	28 15
23 0	Ar. Delhi Main ... ,,	8 0	66 4	33 3
23 35	Dp. Delhi ... Ar.	7 32	...	...
1 43	,, Meerut Cant. ...Dp.	5 51	70 6	35 4
4 24	Ar. Saharanpur ... ,,	3 22	70 12	38 7
10 25	,, Dehra Dun ... ,,	21 15	85 14	43 0
23 25	Dp. D. U. M. Delhi ... Ar.	7 28	66 4	33 3
2 52	Ar. D. U. M. Umballa Cant. Dp.	3 55	77 13	38 15
3 17	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	3 27	77 13	38 15
5 39	,, Ludhiana ... ...Dp.	1 23	84 8	42 4
8 27	,, Amritsar ... ... ,,	22 34	92 6	46 3
11 50	,, Lahore ... ... ,,	21 35	94 2	47 2
18 51	,, Rawalpindi ... ... ,,	11 44	106 4	53 4
23 18	Ar. Peshawar Cantt.... ,,	6 54	113 0	56 10
3 55	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	2 51	77 13	38 15
6 15	,, Kalka ... ...Dp.	1 0	85 5	42 11
12 42	Ar. Simla ... ... ,,	18 0	103 5	52 11

Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 1st March 1913.

For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Dehra Dun from Jhansi.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

WHY NOT NORWAY?

It is never too soon to begin anticipating a pleasure, and for the homeward-bound traveller, it is delightful, as well as sensible, to give some thought, even before leaving India, to that important and crowning month of the English summer, August. We are all no doubt agreed that August's crown is an entirely undeserved decoration. But, the fact remains that August, sullen, chill, and dark, as it often is, bulks in our thoughts far more largely than May of the green or October of the golden leaves. For it is, with all its drawbacks, the month of closed school doors; and, even when there are no longer doors to close for us or ours, August draws from this accidental fact a sentimental and borrowed splendour. It is to August then that we have in planning the precious months to give the most serious consideration.

Between Welsh crags, Scotch forest and Devonshire lanes, the choice is sufficiently complicated, but it becomes still more difficult and delightful, when French seashores, Swiss Mountains, and Norwegian rivers, are thrown into the lucky bag, and after all why should it not be Norway?

True, the journey is more formidable, but every returned traveller declares that it was worth while spending thirty six hours, even thirty six hours of misery, on the deep for the sake of Norway's mountain gloom and glory. The £7. return ticket from Newcastle to Bergen and back, is also more formidable than the return fare from Euston to Inverness; but, on the other hand, Norwegian inns are cheap, and the fishing which they include for their five or six kroner a-day is beyond comparison superior to any thing that is found in Scotland, or Wales.

For the sportsman there is, of course, only one thing to be seen in Norway, the depths of her green salmon pools. But, for more frivolous minds, there are two ways of seeing the country, and the one is as satisfactory as the other is unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory way is to sit on board ship, watching fyord after fyord, cliff after cliff glide before your wondering gaze, till the very grandeur and beauty of it all stupifies the mind, and all impressions become blurred in the sameness of the splendour. It is in reality a way of setting forth, which ensures your non-arrival at your destination; for the eye ceases to appreciate the height and depth of grey rock and mirror-calm sea, and the shores and ports no more make up Norway than a front door and avenue compose a house.

The other way is to land no matter where, and to sally forth on foot, or in a little springless country cart, up one of the long quiet inland roads. Sooner or later every traveller comes to the right inn, the inn in a valley which the sun visits early and late. That is the "Sine qua non," for Norway can be very dark and lowering. The hill-barrier of the right valley is not too high, and it has a cut in it both east and west to let in the early morning and the last dying rays of the sun.

Over this same right inn there presides a kindly farmer-innkeeper. You must approach him with respect; for his ancestors tilled these same acres two hundred years before your ancestors thought of disturbing the peace of Norway, and he has much of the old-fashioned host's feeling of responsibility for his guests, and needs no orders, if he can, in friendly conversation, discover anything that will add to your pleasure or comfort. His silent, busy wife, too will anticipate all your wants, as far as this may be done by one whose speech you do not share. Of their green and icy river, fed continuously by the melting snows, they will make you free at once, and then it is that you will begin to understand why you came so far from home. From the shining blue slide of water plunging headlong into soda-watery depths below, to the deafening roar of the torrent pent in the gorge, or the smiling reed-grown shallows above, the river is full of trout. It is not a case of one catch here, and another half-a-day's journey further up stream. There are trout in every pool, most of them over half-a-pound in weight. Nor are they so ridiculously fastidious about the fly. They will light-heartedly investigate many a lure scorned by the more blase and sophisticated fish of home waters. A couple of hours stalking of the pools about dusk bring the fisherman home with enough of the shining ones to feed a dozen guests; and, if the inn holds so many, they will gladly exchange for this more digestible fare the boiled string which in Norway does duty for mutton.

If the river with its invariable basket of trout should ever pall, there are strange shy fish to be caught in the remote mountain tarns; but only after much toil. To reach the tarn, there is first a long steep climb of two thousand feet or so out of the narrow valley, then a tramp of many miles across moor and heather to the bleak grey pool, where leaky boat, battered baling tin, await the adventurous angler. Here are only snow peaks and eagles to watch him, and nothing but the obstacles of conscience to decide whether he fishes with fly or minnow. Hunger and cold at last drive the most inveterate sportsman home, and, on his way, he may find comfort and refreshment in that strange apparition on the deserted uplands, the "saeter." Low lying amid the rocks, the "saeter" seems to be trying to blot itself out of sight altogether. But the cattle know it well, and within are great skimmers of cream and milk, and mighty cheeses made and guarded by a solitary woman, with eyes grey and clear, as the waters of the tarn about her. Here it is easier to get a rich drink of cream than to find anyone willing to accept payment for it. The guardian spirit of the "saeter" will even pause in her busy toil to steep tea leaves in a sauce pan, for anyone who has had the foresight to arm himself with the ingredients of a hot drink.

He must be a very jaded, or a very lazy, traveller who prefers to watch the pageant of rock and sea from ship board, rather than to mingle with the people and haunt the rivers and lakes of Norway. There are lands where it is pleasant to do nothing, but Norway is not of these. There is something high and heroic about the land and the people, which demands strenuousness and activity on the part of those who would enter into her austere spirit.

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POLICING THE EMPIRE.

I.

THE BRITISH POLICE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AND ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

BY

JOHN SAVILE JUDD.

The expression "a fine force the police" is not of great antiquity. A century ago no more ridiculous people existed. Each parishes was left to provide for its own protection or not as it pleased. In some cases parishes trusted to luck, in others to watchmen to raise the alarm so that the householders themselves could look after their own safety. The watchmen were said to have spent half the night shivering with cold and the other half with fright. The pay offered for their services was so wretched that they were either old infirm or lazy. Likely enough when a watchman called "eleven o'clock and a fine frosty night, all's well there was a burglary being committed within fifty yards, and a party of young bloods were ready to add to their collection of lanterns, staves, and rattles, or to indulge in the pastime of upsetting his watchbox on the top of him. The constables, officials who, originally, had been appointed to act vicariously for the Justices, and whose duty it was to receive into custody any persons handed over to them by the watch made their income by receiving bribes from the prisoners. Another kind of police known as thief takers, and whose functions were similar to those of our detectives, lived on the rewards given for the capture and conviction of evil doers. The rewards varied from £50 for a highway-robber to 5s. for a disorderly person. The idea of the thieftaker was either to encourage young criminal till the money for his apprehension became worth having, or to levy blackmail to a larger amount than the reward. Henry Fielding, the novelist, pointed out the main characteristics of these police and, so preached the gospel of reform; and in 1829 Sir Robert Peel was responsible, by his "Act for improving the the police in and near the Metropolis" for merging the watchman, the constable, the thief-taker, and the street-keeper (or director of the traffic) into one person who was known officially as a Police-constable, and by the people as a Bobby or Peeler.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

There had been no co-operation with the police of each parish. Some parishes had, however, been better managed than others and, in London, the Bow Street runners had been the most honest of the thief-taker and the Bow Street horse patrol had done much to put down highwaymen. That a general change was needed did not occur to the people. Not only was there one criminal for every twenty-two of the population to resent the sudden difficulty of making a dishonest living, but the horrors of espionage connected with the French Revolution had affected the minds of the upright citizens. The feeling was that the tyrany of the new police would be worse for London than the depredations robbers: that an Englishman should be free to look after himself. The public declared that London was in the hands of a standing army, and four years later (1833) there was a collision between the mob and the police. Perhaps, the Duke of Wellington was the first man to say "a fine for the police" for, apart from his approval, the immediate result of the conflict was that the general public were convinced that they hated them but that it was useless to resist them. The force was carefully improved, altered, and enlarged, only in 1856 to become once more the object of the momb's active animosity. Lord Robert Grosvenor's bill; against buying and selling within the City of London and Metropolitan Police district on Sundays, made the police become exceedingly unpopular in the rioting that ensued. But fifteen years later, during the Reform Riot, their temper was declared to be above all reproach, and though 268 of them were wounded, not a single case of unnecessary violence was proved against them.

FAILURES AND SUCCESSES.

In the year 1886 a misfortune befel the new police force. Their all important prestige was shaken, and with this came the possibility of a return to the vicious reckless period before their inauguration. Through the wrong tactics on the part of their officers during the Trafalgar Square (or the Right of Public Meeting) Riots the mob got the upper hand. Immediately the British Public declared them to be inefficient, and, when an attempt the following year to demonstrate this inefficiency proved unsuccessful, they were said to be brutal. But up to the present day the police have gone on their way steadily in the face of enormous difficulties. They must arrest peace-breakers, but they must not be rough. They must take delicate ladies, with predilections for carrying stones and hammers about with them, to the police station; but ever so slight bruises are signals for shrieks against savagery. A police constable has to do his duty and his duty is not only to secure obedience to the law but to protect all reputable people. That our police system is no engine of oppression is largely due to the fact that the police constable realises he is working on behalf of the public and that the essence of his success is the confidence which they repose in him. One has only to study the London man in blue for a short time to realise that he thoroughly understands the psychology of crowds as St. Luke noted it when we wrote "the assembly was confused and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together." One would acknowledge that there was a virtue, in keeping with his business, in his somewhat stolid appearance in the absence of all excitability, in that peculiar aloofness which possesses his even in giving evidence of being kicked and bitten.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

A metropolitan police constable does one month's day duty and one month night duty alternately. Taking what is known as "the early turn" he is inspected at 5-45 a. m. goes on to his beat at six o'clock. He examines carefully the houses and shops in order to verify the report of his comrade that all is correct. At 9 o'clock a pointsman, an experienced man, used to directing traffic, takes up a position at the corner of a street on the beat and remains there till one o'clock when he is relieved. This is called point-duty: and householders should acquaint themselves with the particular corner in their neighbourhood where a policeman must stand, instead of seeking for one that may be anywhere moving along his half mile or so of streets. A police constable is ready to tell the time, or to prevent a murder, to attend to a person who has met with an accident, or to show the shortest way to anywhere. In some parts of London a policeman on duty from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. will be sure to arrest three or four people for being drunk and disorderly. He has, however, no encouragement to arrest people unless it is absolutely necessary, and he knows that he must never thought to be lacking in tact. He is four hours on duty, then four hours off, and then four hours on again. The unmarried man lives at the police station; where there is a gymnasium in which he learns boxing, jujitsu, etc., a schoolroom, where he receives instructions, a mess room, a billiard room. The married man lives near to the police station in rooms approved by the authorities. After six years' service he may be selected to go through the examination for the rank of Sergeant. The examination paper contains such questions as "if a motor bus were to be overturned in collision with a brewer's dray, what would you do?" The more educated men are also given the opportunity of joining the Criminal Investigation Department of the Police Force, the members of which are known as detectives; and some become goalers. The police constable's work is not over when he comes off his beat: if, for example, there is an alarm of fire he immediately may be sent to the scene of it. And on any occasion when extra police are wanted, he is liable to be called upon to proceed to the spot. Within one hour of being warned he is entraining, perhaps, for a mining town, there to prevent rather than quell disorder. If he appear as a witness in the police court, he is allowed the time so spent from his street duty.

IN A LONDON POLICE COURT.

A stipendiary magistrate will dispose of as many as thirty cases in a morning. He will often say to the prisoner, "you were very drunk, but you are over fifty years old and have never been here before; so go away, and don't come back." The assistant gaoler has an account of previous convictions. The detective who has arrested a man on a warrant will say, perhaps, that the prisoner's wife is a hard-working woman. The general feeling in a London Police Court is that the utmost allowance is made for first offenders; that no malice whatever is shown by the police.

The strength of the Metropolitan Police is between eighteen and nineteen thousand, and includes 32 superintendents and 572 inspectors, headed by a commissioner appointed by the Home Office, and four assistant commissioners. The City of London has its own distinct police organisation, comprising two superintendents, 48 inspectors, 86 sergeants, and 865 constables, headed by a commissioner, and assistant commissioner. The area regulated by the City Police is about 670 acres, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are the Magistrates. The City Police are a fine body of men of enormous stature, and their petition to remain as a separate force was granted. There is a Thames division that patrols the river and guards the shipping: the men of this division are recruited from sailors. Mounted police attached to divisions carry dispatches, and are drawn in from their particular stations to be present when big crowds are likely to assemble. Railway companies have their own private police organisations. Railway police can only act on the property of their particular company. They usually hand over their prisioners to the regular police force. It is not generally known that anyone may arrest and take to the police station a person caught by him in the act of committing a felony. A police constable may, on the other hand, arrest, if he has a reasonable suspicion that a felony has taken place. Otherwise a warrant is necessary, and a detective takes charge.

THE VILLAGE POLICEMAN.

The total police force of England and Wales is nearly 31,000, and Scotland has about 5,500 police. They are equally divided between counties and boroughs, and their organisation has been modelled to a great extent on that of the metropolitan force. The village police constable has been the object of many jests, but his services do not demand the same high intelligence as that possessed by his comrades of the town. His view of regulating the traffic may appear to be confined to a consideration of the speed limit. He sees that the inns are closed in accordanee with the regulations, and he may now and then take over a prisoner from a gamekeeper, who is a sort of private policeman, as is a churchwarden.

A British policeman's lot is not generally supposed to be romantic, though it has been declared "not a happy one." He probably does not feel romantic, and there is some truth in his tendency to marry a cook; but place his life side by side with that of a soldier, who has never seen active service, or enquire in what professions practised in Great Britain there are more calls for initiative, more incident, more need for energy, civility and pluck, and the man in blue is found worthy of applause. And let it be remembered that he is part of a marvellously successful scheme. When Queen Victoria came to the throne there were 50,000 convicts; to-day there are less than 6,000. Not only has the population doubled itself, but a large number of criminals escaped arrest when the police force was inefficient. It is not only the law behind the almost unarmed man, that should be appreciated, but the almost unarmedman.

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THE IMPERIAL FUND.

The Duke of Westminster has received the following letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain:—

Villa Victoria, Cannes, February 21st

My dear Westminster,—I am very glad to see that you are still active in pressing the new project which you have put forward for raising a fund to carry on the Imperial Reform Campaign, and although I believe that Reform to be near fulfilment, I do not hesitate to say that its success will largely depend on you and on those who have contributed to give to it its due prominence.

Its importance as a National movement needs no emphasis from me, but the efforts which have been made must be continued if the policy is to succeed. I do not think we have any reason to be disappointed at the recognition that it has received from many quarters, and I feel that with the support already given, there is no doubt that it will receive more general approval still. At any rate, the acknowledgement it has already met with is encouraging.

We ought, however, not to allow what has been so well begun, to rest here.

There is nothing in what has recently occurred to make it impossible for us to continue our propaganda on the same lines, and I have every confidence that those who have associated themselves with this movement will take care that their work is pressed to a successful conclusion.

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Obtainable from all shops.

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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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Ginger Ale & O.T.
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Order a Bottle To-Day!

THE ARNOLD CASE.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

The petition for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the Chief Court of Lower Burma of Oct. 19 last by which the petitioner, Mr. Channing Arnold, the editor of the Burma Critic, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for defaming Mr. Andrew, the district magistrate at Mergui, in Burma, came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Feb. 24. (Present—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, and Lord Moulton.)

Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Clarence Hamlyn, and Mr. D. A. Wilson, were counsel for the petitioner; Mr. A. M. Dunne appeared for the respondent.

The petition stated that the petitioner, Mr. Channing Arnold, is the editor and proprietor of the Burma Critic, published at Rangoon. On Oct. 19. last, he was convicted of defamation, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the publication of two articles on April 28, headed "A Mockery of British Justice." Those articles were written and published in consequence of information received by Mr. Arnold and believed by him to be true, to the effect that Mr. G. P. Andrew, the district magistrate at Mergui, had discharged—i.e., refused to commit to the Chief Court for trial—a planter named Capt. McCormick, who was accused of the abduction and rape of a Mahomedan Malay girl of eleven years of age or less, called Aima. Mr. Arnold was informed that that discharge was improperly ordered, and, as many irregularities in the proceedings came to his knowledge, he, in discharge of what he believed to be his duties as an editor, gave publicity to them and to the conclusion to which they led him, namely, that Mr. Andrew, the district magistrate, and Capt. Finnie, the superintendent of police, had, by reason of private friendship with Capt. McCormick, conspired to burke the case, and so saved the latter from standing his trial before a jury. Mr. Arnold also alleged Mr. Andrew had admitted Capt. McCarmick to bail for an unbailable offence, and that, by reason of their friendship, it was improper of him to try the case.

The object of the articles was the vindication of the public administration of justice by an independent inquiry; and, before publishing them, he communicated the facts to the local Government. Mr. Arnold was a stranger to Mr. Andrew, Capt. Finnie, and Capt. McCormick. No fresh inquiry was ever held into the crimes alleged against Capt. McCormick, which were causing public excitment. Mr. Andrew prosecuted Mr. Arnold for defamation, and, having been committed to sessions, he was tried in October before Sir Charles Fox, chief judge of Lower Burma, and a jury, and found guilty. Mr. Arnold was advised that there were, "inter alia," the following irregularities at his trial, and that, in consequence of them, he did not receive a fair and proper trial, and the jury were therefore improperly influenced against him:—(1) The chief judge, by a preliminary order made before the case was opened, without hearing argument, excluded the evidence indispensable to enable Mr. Arnold to prove the truth and justification of his allegations, and that they were made in good faith and for the public good; (2) the chief judge, in his final charge to the jury, wrongly laid down the law applicable to the case; and (3) in the same charge statements of fact were made of which no evidence had been given, and the judge omitted to set out the facts and probabilities brought out by the evidence for the defence. Such evidence amounted to misdirection, and rendered the conviction unjust.

The sentence passed on Mr. Arnold was, it was submitted, excessive. The chief judge refused an application under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code on his behalf to state a case, and after sentence had been passed and an application for revision was presented, the Government advocate who had prosecuted refused the necessary certificate under the Lower Burma Courts Act, section 12, and so deprived him of his only other remedy. Therefore, the petitioner's last resource was an appeal to his Majesty in Council.

The petition then proceeded in some detail to give the facts of the case. The Aina was, with her parents' consent, living in the house of a mistress of a planter in Capt. McCormick's service. Capt. McCormick carried her to his house, and there, as he alleged, medically examined her to see if she was, as was said to have been, prostituted, but he denied any criminal assault on her. The girl swore that he had committed rape. Various witnesses gave evidence as to the condition of the girl. The police made inquiries, and ultimately Mr. Buchanan, a sub-divisional magistrate, issued a warrant against Capt. McCormick for kidnapping the girl. At first Capt. McCormick refused to let the girl return to her mother, although her father was dying, but ultimately the girl was allowed to go back home. It was alleged that Capt. Finnie told the civil surgeon, Dr. Evers, that it was unnecessary for him to examine the girl. Capt. Finnie arrested Capt. McCormick on Mr. Buchanan's warrant, and Mr. Andrew, the district magistrate at Mergui, at once admitted him to bail on his own recognisances, although it was a non-bailable offence. Various telegrams passed between Capt. Finnie and Mr. Andrew. The magisterial inquiry before Mr. Andrew occupied three days, and Mr. Andrew discharged Capt. McCormick, and, two days afterwards, entertained him at dinner to show that he considered that he had been the victim of an infamous conspiracy.

The petition went on to criticise the objectionable features of Mr. Andrew's inquiry. There was no prosecuting officer, and the mother and child had no legal assistance. The magistrate, the defendant, and the Superintendent of police were friends. The interpreter employed was a debtor and agent of Capt. McCormick. Five witnesses for the defence were called, but eight witnesses for the prosecution, including Dr. Evers, were not examined. The public were refused admission to the court-house. McCormick had stayed a week with Mr. Andrew during the Durbar. Mr. Arnold felt justified in alleging that the Lieutenant-Governor had been misled when he refused to order a further inquiry, and Mr. Arnold, owing to the public excitement, considered it his duty to give the case publicity. The petition next proceeded to describe and complain of the way in which Mr. Arnold's trial before the chief judge was conducted, and submitted that the chief judge misdirected the jury in a way unfavourable to Mr. Arnold, and in his summing up gave a completely partial version of the evidence, suppressing and omitting matters favourable to Mr. Arnold.

In these circumstances, the petitioner applied to the Judicial Committee for special leave to appeal from the verdict and sentence.

Sir Robert Finlay, in supporting the petition said; that the sentence of a year's imprisonment had been reduced to four months by the action of the Government of India, and Mr. Arnold was discharged from prison last week. But though he was free, he sought to appeal against the convictions, which he submitted ought to be cancelled and annulled. The district in which the circumstances of the case arose was Tenasserim in Lower Burma. At Victoria Point there was a sub-divisional magistrate, Mr. Buchanan, but, as he had no jurisdiction in this particular matter, the case was heard before Mr. Andrew, the district judge at Mergui, who discharged the defendant (Capt. McCormick). As editor of the Burma Critic, Mr. Arnold took a very strong view in regard to the way in which the examination of Capt. McCormick had been conducted and its result, and published articles in his paper making very serious charges against the district magistrate in those respects.

It was no part of his (Sir Robert's) duty, as representing Mr. Arnold, to urge that the charge against Capt. McCormick was true, or that Mr. Andrew had acted negligently or improperly in the interests of Capt. McCormick, but he did submit that the articles in the "Burma Critic" were protected by the terms of the ninth exception to the Indian Penal Code (section 499). In that code the definition of defamation was as follows:—"Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person is said, except in the cases hereafter excepted, to defame the person." The ninth exception was, "It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it or of any other person or for the public good."

All the articles in the Burma Critic came within that exception, having, he submitted, been made in good faith and for the public good. Mr. Arnold was not actuated by personal malice, as admittedly all the parties were strangers to him. He acted in the discharge of his public duty and in what he conceived to be the intersts of the community in which he lived. The Indian Penal Code gave the following definition of "good faith," namely, "nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith which is done or believed without due care or attention."

The charge against Mr. Arnold was that he had not exercised "due care or attention in writing and publishing the articles; but that, he submitted, was negatived by the detailed statements in the petition. The Indian and the English law on the subject of defamation were entirely dissimilar, but the chief judge read copious citations from an admirable work on the English law of "Libel and Slander," which, however excellent as defining that law, had no application to the law in observance in India. It was while the girl Aina was being medically treated that the charge of assault against Capt. McCormick was made. He denied it, alleging that he had acted out of charity and protection for the girl. The whole story was a most extraordinary one, and the conflict of testimony remarkable. After referring to the circumstances at considerable length, Sir R. Finlay urged that it was a case in which their Lordships should grant special leave to appeal.

The Lord Chancellor, addressing counsel for the respondent, said:—In these cases, it is not their Lordships' practice to invite any detailed argument for the respondent, for the very obvious reason that their Lordships may go into arguments which may prejudice the hearing. Our present impression is twofold—that the case that is raised is a case which comes within what was laid down by this Board in Dillet's case (12 App. Ca), that the allegations, quite apart from their truth or otherwise, do amount to a disregard of the form of legal process or some violation of the principles of natural justice, which may cause substantial injustice. We think that, if the case is made out, it would come within that, so that, this is a case in which we consider that we have jurisdiction. That is, of course, wholly irrespective of what is made out.

Then on the question of what is made out we think there is a good deal to be argued on both sides. We express no opinion of any sort or kind about it, except that, it being a case of a type in which we may properly give leave to appeal, we think there has been enough said to make it right that there should be further inquiry. You will understand that, in saying that, we express not the slightest opinion.

Mr. A. M. Dunne said he quite understood that, and, in the circumstances, he thought it his duty not to address their Lordships' Board.

The Lord Chancellor said that was quite the proper course. For the reasons indicate their Lordships would give special leave to appeal on the usual term.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 15th March, 1913.

200. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters, before 12 noon to-day the 15th instant.

Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

201. Parades.—Parades will be held at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for all those members who have not completed 20 parades.

202. Cadets Competition.—It is notified for information that the Drill Competition (Cadets) will take place on the Maidan behind the Indo-British Institution at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

203. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 28th instant at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.).

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except, as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at head-quarters.

Dress Officers—Mess Dress White. N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or uniform with cape.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Return of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 13th March to 6 a.m. on the 14th March —

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	27	15
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		101

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

At Kempton Park, on Feb. 21, the Trial Handicap Steeplechase was won by Capt. Thomkinson's Quinton, the Rendlesham Hurdle Handicap by Mr. H. Heasman's Briery, the Middlesex Steeplechase Handicap Plate by Col. Murray Baillie's Ilston, and the Thames Hurdle Race Plate by Mr. Heybourn's Moscato.

The Kempton Park February Meeting was concluded on Feb. 22. The Kempton Park Selling Handicap Steeplechase Plate was won by Mr. F. Stern's Uncle Michael; the Littleton Handicap Hurdle Race by Sir G. Abercromby's Garinish Island; the Hounslow Selling Hurdle Race by Mr. J. Hare's Bouton Rouge; and the Two Mile Maiden Steeplechase by Mr. F. Watts's Grayling IV.

The winners at Plumpton on Feb. 24 were Irish Wisdom, Kilmo, Astwell, Les Ormes, Mob, and Bobrezin.

Winners at Windsor on Feb. 25 were Bill Bang, Upstart Blind Hookey (who accounted for the Bracknell Handicap), Blockade Runner, Greator, and Dysart.

The Royal Windsor Second February Meeting was concluded on Feb. 26. The Royal Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. C. Pearson's Fetlar's Pride, the Weir Maiden Steeplechase by Mr. W. Walker's Hinemoa; the Claremont Handicap Steeplechase by Col. Caversham-Simonds's Bandmaster; and the Staines Handicap Hurdle Race by Lord Torrington's Set Free.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Scotland gained an easy victory over Ireland, at Inverleith on Feb. 22 by 29 points to 14; Cambridge University beat Blackheath, at Blackheath, by 12 points to 0; Rosslyn Park beat Oxford University, at Richmond by 24 points to 6.

London beat St. Bartholomew's in the semi-final round of the Hospitals' Cup competition, at Richmond, on Feb. 25, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal (5 points) London will now meet Guy's, the holders, in the final round, at Richmond, on Thursday, March 6.

Oxford University beat the Old Alleynians, at Oxford, on February 26, by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Winchmore Hill, on February 22, by 4 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 4 tries (36 points) to 0. London Scottish beat London Irish, at Richmond, by 4 goals, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (33 points) to 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points). Old Whitgiftians beat United Services at Croydon, by 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Old Alleynians beat St. Thoma's Hospital, at Dulwhich, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). London Welsh beat Streatham at Wandsworth, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points). Swansea beat Newport, at Swansea, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 0. Bridgend beat Pontypool, at Bridgend, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Cardiff beat Bristol at Cardiff, by 8 goals and 3 tries (49 points) to 1 try (3 points). Abertillery beat Neath, at Abertillery by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Aberavan beat Llanelly, at Llanelly, by 1 dropped goal, and 1 penalty goal (7 points) to 0. United Services beat Harlequins, at Portsmouth, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (12 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Bath beat Cheltenham, at Bath, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 1 try (3 points). Moseley beat Old Edwardians, at Moseley, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points). Leicester beat Richmond, at Leicester, by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). Northampton beat Gloucester, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Coventry beat London Hospital at Coventry by 2 goals and 6 tries (28 points) to 1 try (3 points). Clifton beat Bristol University, at Clifton, by one goal, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (12 points) to 0. Bedford beat Old Blues, at Bedford, by 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points) to 0. Sale beat Headingley, at Headingley, by 1 penalty goal and 4 tries (15 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Birkenhead Park beat Liverpool, at Birkenhead, by 3 goals and 5 tries (30 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Middlesex beat the United Banks, at Richmond, on Feb. 26, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 0. Surrey beat Sussex, at Eastbourne, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (17 points) to 3 goals and 1 try (13 points). Royal Military Academy beat Royal Naval College, at Woolwich, by 6 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (42 points) to 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

Eton College and the Old Westminsters played a drawn game, at Eton, on Feb. 22, each side having scored 2 goals.

Oxford University beat Reading Amateurs, at Reading, by 3 goals to 0.

Somerset beat Hampshire, in the Southern Counties' Amateur Championship, at Yeovil, by 1 goal to 0.

Eton College beat Lancing College, at Eton, on February 25, by 6 goals to 4.

Suffolk A. F. A. beat Essex A. F. A., at Ipswich, on February 26, by 5 goals to 1.

The results of the matches in the third round of the Football Association Cup competition on February 22, are given below. It will be noticed that all the Southern clubs were beaten:—Sunderland 4 goals, Swindon Town 2, at Sunderland; Blackburn Rovers 2, Reading 1, at Reading; Aston Villa 5, Crystal Palace 0, at Birmingham; Everton 4, Bristol Rovers 0, at Bristol; Athletic 0, Manchester United 0, at Oldham; Bradford 2, Sheffied Wednesday 1, at Bradford; Burnley 3, Middlesbrough 1, at Burnley; Liverpool 1, Newcastle United 1, at Liverpool.

The results of the replayed ties in the third round on Feb. 26 were as follows:—Oldham Athletic 2 goals, Manchester United 1, at Manchester; Newcastle United 1, Liverpool 0, at Newcastle.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Feb. 22 were as follows:—Tottenham Hotspur 1 goal, Sheffield United 0, at Tottenham; Bradford City 2, Chelsea 2, at Bradford.

Sunderland beat Derby County, at Sunderland, on Feb. 26, by 3 goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Feb. 22 were as follows:—Leeds City 5 goals, Preston North End 1, at Leeds; Birmingham 3, Hull City 1, at Birmingham; Bristol City 3, Glossop 3, at Bristol; Grimsby Town 4, Stockport County 1, at Grimsby; Notts Forest 0, Clapton Orient 0, at Nottingham; Bury 2, Leicester Fosse 2, at Bury; Fulham 4, Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, at Fulham Blackpool 1, Lincoln City 1, at Blackpool.

Huddersfield Town beat Burnley, at Huddersfield, on Feb. 26, by 1 goal to 0.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Feb. 22 were as follows:—Plymouth Argyle 4, Coventry City, 1, at Plymouth; Brentford 0, Millwall 0, at Brentford; Norwich City 1, Exeter City 1, at Norwich; Northampton 0, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at Northampton; Gillingham 2, Portsmouth 0, at Gillingham; Southampton 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Southampton; Stoke 2, Merthyr Town 0, at Stoke.

Hampstead beat the Casuals, in the Southern Amateur League, at Tufnell Park, on Feb. 22, by 2 goals to 1; Ealing beat the Civil Service, at Mill Hill Park, by 3 goals to 2; London County and Westminster Bank beat Eastbourne, at Norbury, by 2 goals to 1.

COURSING.

Mr. S. Hill Wood's Hung Well won the Waterloo Cup on Feb. 21. Mr. E. Hulton's Huldee, running in the nomination of Mr. T. But, Miller, was the runner-up. Sir R. W. B. Jardine's Jone won the Waterloo Purse, and there was a division in the Waterloo Plate between Mr. G. W. White's White Optic and Mr. J. Baily's Cailyramen running in the nomination of Lieut-Col. Spencer Chichester.

ROWING.

Both of the University crews rowed trials at Putney on Feb 25 on the same tide. Oxford rowed from Putney Bridge to Dhiswick Steps in 11 m. 55 s., and Cambridge from the Bridge to the Mile Post in 4 m. 25 s., Oxford in their trial reached the Mile Post in 3 s. quicker time, but Cambridge although rowing at a faster stroke, had not quite such a good tide.

The Lent races were concluded at Cambridge on Feb. 22. The judges were the Rev. F. C. Kempson, Mr. R. le Blanc Smith, Mr. L. H. K. Busheo-Fox, Mr. C. Ryder, and Mr. J. R. Cooper. The first-division crew were started in the following order:—First Trinity I., Jesus I., Pembroke I., Lady Margaret I., Third Trinity, Trinity Hall I., Sidney I., Christ's I., Emmanue I., Caius I., Queens' I., First Trinity II., Jesus II., Pembroke II., Carpus Christi, and Clare I. First Trinity easily maintained their place at the head of the river; Sidney I. bumped Trinity Hall I. at the Willows; Emmanuel I. bumped Christ's I. at the Willows: Jesus II. bumped First Trinity II. at First Post Corner. During the four days' racing fifty-five bumps were made, those crews effecting four bumps being Sidney I., Pembroke III., King's I., and Lady Margaret IV. The following are the names of the First Trinity crew:—H. C. Butler (bow) 11 st. 1 lb.; H. D. Bremner, 11st. 5lb.; C. J. Chisholm, 12 st. 6 lbs.; E. Barningham, 11 st. 6 lb.; K. G. Garnett, 13 st. 12 lbs.; J. A. Ritson, 13 st. 2 lb.; E. B. Pughe, 11 st. 5 lb.; F. M. Rawlins (stroke), 10 st. 10 lb.; N. J. Rich (cox), 8 st. 1 lb.

Eton opened their boating season on Feb. 26, when the annual race for Trial Eights took place over the Datchet Reach, between Victoria and Albert Bridges.

A challenge for the Davis Cup was received from Germany on Feb. 26 by the secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association. It is the first time that Germany has challenged for the cup.

Hockey.—Scotland beat Wales, at Wrexham, on Feb. 22., by 3 goals to 1; South beat North, at Beckenham, by 5 goals to 0; Oxford University beat Wimbledon, at Oxford, by 6 goals to 2; Essex beat Cambridge University, at Cambridge, by 6 goals to 2.

The 2nd Royal Sussex Regt. beat the 2nd Essex Regt. in the fourth round of the Army Tournament, at Bordon, on Feb. 21, by 5 goals to 1.

Cambridge beat Oxford, at Beckenham on Feb. 26, by 7 goals to 2. Up to half-time, Oxford managed to hold their own, the score then being one goal all, but afterwards Cambridge proved themselves to be much the better side. S. H. Saville and R. B. Lagden were in brilliant form for the winners.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARCH 15.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davur.

After the Chamber work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

935-12—Judah and S, Lakhshmibai vs. H V Vardhe, Subnis and G, S A Tyabji, Partheard.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and W The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Edg G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri D K Shakua vs The Bombay Dying and Mfg Co Ltd Craigie B and C Vatcha and Co.

609-12—Dik and P Indermall Kundunmall vs N R Shroff Mulji K and T.

1029-12—Unwalla and P Gokuldas Dhunji vs Ramchordaa Nanji

1078-12—Bick M and Co The Bombay Merchants Bank D vs Sarabhai Dayabhai Seth Edg E W and Co.

1134-Unwalla and P Valibai vs Gokaldas Karsandas Madh K and C.

114-13—Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Sha Vanmali Jetha, Jam R and D.

550-11—Matu J and M, Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popat Amarchand, a firm Shant M and H.

310-11—Madh K and C, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Vardhaman, Cap and N.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1-13—Payne and Co Andrew Yule and Co. a firm Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and others Pestonji R K and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

824-10—Wadia and Co Narsey Madan vs Govind Jivan, Mulji Kb and T.

Long Causes.

39-12—Payne and Co R D Sethna Velji Devji Ardeshir H D and Co.

1085-12—Edg G W and Co. Narrandas Topan up R D Sethna Payne and Co.

676-12—Subnis and G Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K and T, Chitnavis M and K

1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.

887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.

859-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The Same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.

774-11—Little and Co Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vase vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another Edgelow G by and Co.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.

441-09—Little and Co Mathenadas Gokuldas vs Tehelran Girdharidas Jam K and D.

801-12—Shroff D and D, The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G

479-12—Ragh B and N, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co, Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Feb. 24.

Gunner E. Fox has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in his Majesty's Fleet (Feb. 23).

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant Paymr B O Bartlett has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymr (Sept 18, 1911).

In accordance with the Regulations for the R N R the following officer has been placed on the Retired List:—Engineer G C Gutcher, with permission to assume the rank of Senior Engineer (Feb. 22).

Feb. 25.

Boatswain R H G Auger has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in his Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Feb. 28.

Regular Forces.

Establishment.

School of Military Engineering—Lieut G. C. Gowlland, R. E., to be an Assistant Instructor, in succession to Capt. A. S. Redman, R. E, (Feb. 17.)

Experimental Staff—Capt. H. C. Simpson R. A., from 3rd, to be 2nd Astistant Superintendent of Experiment, vice Capt. J. T. Dreyer, R. A., (Feb. 17.)

Capt. H. A. Lewis, R. A. from an Instrructor in Gunnery, 1st Class, School of Gunnery, to be 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, vice Capt. H. C. Simpson (Feb. 17).

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. R. Talbot, from King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Lieut. (Feb. 26).

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars—Lieut D. Pope is be Lieut, (Oct, 16, 1912.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Major O C Du Port retires on retired pay Feb. 26; Capt W S Brancker to be Major Jan 27, The following Lieuts to be Capts:—Tempy Capt B R W Beor and to retain seconded, and C R Gover Jan 4; Lieut S C Faber is seconded for service as an Adj. T. F. Feb. 10.

R G A—Capt R R Hill is seconded for service with Indian Mountain Artillery Feb 11; Superny Capt J T Dreyer is restored to the establishment Jan 19 Capt H G Sergeant to be an Instructor in Gnnnery Second Class Jan 23.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Superny Capt Lord Henry C Seymour is restored to the establishment Feb 15.

Scots Guards—Sec Lieut Lord Melgund, from Lothians and Border Horse, Yeomanry to be Sec Lieut on probation Feb 26.

Infantry.

R Scots Lothian Regt—Lieut G D P Eykyn is seconded for servic as an Adj T F Feb 13.

Buffs E Kent Regt—Capt L C E Knight retires on retired pay Feb 26.

King's Own R Lancaster Regt—Superny Capt T C R Higgins is restored to the establishment Jan 29.

S Wales Berderers—The following Superny Lieuts are restored to the establishment—H C C Fowler Jan 30 M E Yeatman Feb 1.

Hampshire Regt—Lieut H H Gribbon is seconded for service as an Adj T F Feb 1.

Black Watch R Highlanders—Capt F R Tarleton is seconded for service as an Adj. T F Feb 5 Superny Capt C C West is restored to the establishment Feb 5.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's R Feeks Regt—Lieut A H Perrot to be Adj. vice Capt W K Bayley Feb 23.

Army Service Corps.

The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—W E W Howard, A B Butterworth, R H Growse, J T Reckitt (Feb 23).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Sara G M Rogers resigns her appointment (Feb 20).

The following ladies to be Staff Nurses—Miss Mary Dora Cashmore (June 6, 1912); Miss Clara Innes Griffin (June 24, 1912); Miss Frances Rosa Holmes (July 1, 1912); and Gwenddollen Maud Jones (July 1, 1912).

Army Ordnance Department.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Capt J Embleton retires on retired pay (Feb 26).

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut W S G Bishop to be Dept Commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of Capt (Feb 26).

Conductor S Watling, from the A O C. to be Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieut (Feb 26).

Army Pay Department.

Lieut-Col A H Magee, Staff Paymr, to be Chief Paymr, with the rank of Col. (Jan 13).

Memoranda.

Mjor H Isacke, Queen's Own (R W Kent Regt), is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col., while employed as a General Staff Officer, and grade, at the Staff College, Quetta (Feb. 11).

Capt. B D Macculloch, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (Feb 23).

The following Honorary Capts are granted the honorary rank of Major:—Ridingmr. T Connell. R A; Qrmr A W Smith, Lancs Fusiliers (Feb 23).

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry—J E T Philipps, late Cadet, Durham University O T C to be Sec Lieut (Feb. 26).

Army Motor Reserve.

Capt R H Townshed resigns his commission (Feb 26).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Lieut A Wright to be Capt Feb 26.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R F A—Sec Lieut on probation:—Sec Lieut H F T Blowey, from the Dewan R G A; P G Cameron Feb 26.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Sec Lieut on probation T O B Hubbard confirmed in his rank. The following to be Sec Lieuts on probation:—G N Humphreys N C Spratt, D C Ware, J J Hammond Feb 26.

Foot Guards.

Goldstream Guards—Sec Lieut G F Whidborne, from the Unattached List, T F to be Sec Lieut on probation Feb 26.

Infantry.

Norfolk Regt—Sec Lieut (on probation) H P M Berney Fieklin is his rank.

3rd Batt S Wales Borderers—Sec Lieut (on probation) T R All way is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut (on probation) A F C V Prendergast is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt Essex Regt—L V Waugh to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Feb 26).

6th Batt Duke of Cambridges Own (Middlesex Regt)—Sec Lieut (on probation) M R Mortimer is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt R. Dublin Fusilers—Cadet Colour-Sergt P C Hallowes, from the Dublin University O T C. to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Feb 26.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

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Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

A claim for Rs. 48,045 with interest, was made on Jainarayen Kanialal of Cawnpore and Delhi, by the firm of Chogmal Balkrishna, shroffs and commission agents. The case came up for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Kanga, with the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, with Mr Jinnah, and Mr. N. H. Moos, for the defendant.

The case was one with regard to certain transactions which the plaintiffs had had with respect to cotton seeds, etc. Among other matters, the plaintiffs were ordered to sell 1,000 tons of linseed and 200 tons of rapeseed. Of this, the plaintiffs received only 200 tons of linseed. The transaction was entered into on behalf of the defendant by one Mangalchand, whom the plaintiffs beleived to be a partner of defendant's firm.

The defendant denied the transactions, and said that the contracts he was alleged to have entered into were wagering, and speculative. Moreover, his business was not a firm and the services of Mangalchand, who was only an employee of his had been dispensed with many days before the date of the specified contracts. Further, the defendant stated that he was entitled to proper accounts from the plaintiffs, and on that demand they had made a counter claim.

Mr. Inverarity yesterday addressed his Lordship for the defendant. He maintained the points put forward in the defence, and questioned the validity of the tranactions which were alleged to have been effected but which he disavowed.

The case was then adjourned.

MOSLEM RELIGIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett, presiding at the second Appeal Court, yesterday, disposed of the petition of Abdul Khalek Sheik Mulla and Faiz Mahomed Abdul Aziz Mulla, of Dhulia, for the revision of an order passed by the District Magistrate of Dhulia, allowing Kazi Fazladdin Wahab Kazi Minrodin and Kazi Afjaladin walad Kazi Minrodin of Dhulia the right of reading sermons to Moslem congregations on Id days near a river in Dhulia, in Khandesh district.

Mr. S. R. Baksha appeared for the petitioner-appellants, and Mr. R. R. Desai for the Kazis.

The petitioners, who were decendants of the Mulla of the place, had enjoyed the right of reading sermons uninterruptedly for many years. In 1898 the District Magistrate, in exercise of the powers vested in him, prevented both the Mullas and the Kazis from continuing the practice. On an order from the High Court, an enquiry was instituted at the time, and it was determined by the District Magistrate, who conducted the enquiries, that the Mulla was entitled to the privilege. An appeal was preferred to the High Court against the decision of the Magistrate, which was rejected. In 1911 the Kazi approached the District Magistrate on the strength of the redemption decree, and his Worship issued an order to the effect that the recitation and reading of sermons should be done by Kazis and the Mulla to perform "Nimaj," genuflexions. This was thought to be an interference with the practice followed for several years. Against this order of the District Magistrate, which was supplemented by another last year to the same effect, was the present petition before the High Court.

Their Lordships held that the order which was sought to be revised had expired by mere affluxion of time.

Their Lordships, however, expressed the hope that if ever that subject should again come before the learned District Magistrate, he would be well advised to extend his attention not only to the more recent orders, but to the orders of an earlier date.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

The hearing of the application of Mr. Kayani to have the election of Mr. Sherafally Mamuji set aside was continued yesterday before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay.

Mr. Santoke, pleader, appeared for the applicant, and Mr. C. B. Sethna, assisted by Mr. Baptista, for the respondent. Mr Crawford, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner. The examination of witnesses for the defence continued yesterday.

Viswanath Kasinath, a clerk in the respondent's firm, was examined first. He said there had been six agents for the election and that he was one of them He did not know Hussainally Tyebally Maikana. He had gone to witness at the booth and said he wanted to vote for Sherafally. He was shown the voting paper of Ranchordas Nagodas, and he said that he had filled in the paper. He did not know Ranchordas Nagodas. A Bania went to him and told him that he wanted to vote for Mr. Sherafally. He obtained a voting paper and filled in the forms. He did not suspect that the man was not Ranchordas Nagodas. It was not true that the blanks had not been filled in at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Santoke, witness said that a Borah had been brought to him by a Hindu. That was the only Borah that had been brought to him by a Hindu. He did not know who the Hindu was. The Borah might have obtained the form himself. The English translation on the voting paper was witness's.

Nanchordas Nagodas arrived by himself and went to Mr. Sherafally's section. He said he had come to vote for Mr. Sherfally and witness procured the paper for him and saw him sign it. He was not present when his vote was challenged.

Witness was shown the voting paper of one Mr. Abdulla, and he said that he had filled up the columns. The difference in the ink used for the signature was because Abdulla had an independent pen.

Mr. Sethna then said that he did not want to examine Muhamedally Gulam Hussein as he understood that his vote was not going to be challenged.

Devji Upaya, an employee of H. B. Padamji's, said that his master was an agent of the Leccan Banking Co. Mr. Kayani, had told him that Padamjis signature would suffice. Mr. Kayani was standing downstairs in Padamji's office when witness took the voting paper to get it signed. Witness, after further examination, admitted that he was only an agent's agent.

Shivji Kanji, a partner of the firm of Shivji Hemraj, said that Shivji was his name, and Hemraj his brother's name. He had signed the voting paper in the name of the firm. He had no power of attorney from his brother.

Rustomji Mowji, of the firm of Klyanji Mowji, since dissolved, said the signature on the power of attorney shown him was his; and that one of the partners, Vasanji, had not signed the document. He also said that there was no partnership deed between the partners.

Ratansi Kumsi, who was next called, said that he was a partner in Ananji Govindji and Co. There were three partners in the firm. One of them, Kumsi Baisy, had not signed the power of attorney, as he was not in Bombay.

Cross-examined by the defence pleader, witness said that Kumsi Baisy looked after their business in Kumpta, and that he resided there throughout the year, except for a month or two.

Parmanand Rattansi, of Rustomji Jivandas and Co., who had signed as sole proprietor of the firm, said that there were four partners in his firm. He did not know English. He had signed the power of attorney in Gujarati. He did not know who had written in English. The form was filled in when he signed it. He knew Mr. Kayani. He could not sign as sole proprietor.

The recording of evidence was completed yesterday and the pleaders on either side will sum up the evidence to-day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TAXI DRIVER AQUITTED.

IMPUTATION AGAINST POLICE SERGEANT.

Yesterday afternoon, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, acquitted R. B. Joshi, driver of taxi-cab No. 1932 on charges of rash and negligent driving, brought against him by Police Sergeant, Bamber.

Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The charge was that on the night of the 15th February, while the Sergeant was on duty at the gate of Maidania, the accused drove his car so near the officer that he had to jump backwards; with the result that he bumped against another car which stood close by.

The accused said that the case had been brought against him as he had refused to give Serg. Bamber free drives. He brought in several taxi drivers to corroborate his statement. One of the witnesses, Sheik Imam, said that the Sergeant had gone for a drive in his car some nine months back and the hire, Rs. 9, had never been paid to him. When he pressed for payment he was dragged to Court where he was fined Rs. 10. Similar statements were made by several other drivers.

Sergt. Bamber cross-examined, admitted he had not paid Sheik Imam his fare as yet. Questioned by the Court, he first said that he used to take four or five drives every month. When asked by the Magistrate about his pay and the average amount he had available for taxi-drives, the Sergeant corrected his previous statement and said he used to take only one drive a month.

His Worship, in the acquitting accused, said that he did not want to pass any remarks on the complaint made to the Motor Inspector by the taxidrievrs as it had been made since the institution of the present case and as it could be gone into better by the Commissioner of Police. He thought it was indiscreet on the part of Sergt. Bamber not to have paid the taxi drivers, who gave evidence, their fare. His Worship was not, however, prepared either to impute dishonesty to Mr. Bamber or to say the complaints were not true.

On the merits of the case his Honour held that the charge had not been proved, because Sergt. Hurst, examined as a wstness for the prosecution, had been unable to corroborate Mr. Bamber's story. He was in a position to see what had actually occurred, and according to him he had not seen Mr. Bamber bump against any car.

INDECENT DRAMATISTS.

The case in which Inspector Fravel of the C. I. D. charged Shakhaja Sitharam and fourteen other members of a dramatic troupe with singing obscene songs, and making obscene gestures at a performance on the 4th inst. at the Elphinstone Theatre, Falkland road, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon.

Mr. Athavle and Mr. Crage, pleaders, defended the accused.

All the accused except Nathu Kimji, the licensee and manager of the drama, pleaded guilty. Nathu's contention was that he was not responsible for the sayings or actions of the performers.

His Worship fined eleven of the accused Rs. 30 each. One of them, a lad, was fined Rs. 20, and a boy aged nine years was ordered to receive five stripes. As regards one of the accused, a woman, his Worship observed that one of her sex should never have been a party to such an obscene performance; she must be a thoroughly depraved woman to have indulged in the gestures ascribed to her, and sentenced her to one month's imprisonment.

As regards the manager of the drama his Worship sentenced him 45 days' regorous imprisonment, observing that in his case a fine would be inadequate. As he was the person chiefly responsible for it, being the one who had engaged the actors and into whose pocket the collections from the performance went.

SMUGGLING ARMS.

A Kabuli, named Abdul Rahman, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday, by the s. s. "Olympia" from Suez, was placed before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of importing arms and ammunition without license.

On landing he was asked by the Customs officers whether he had anything dutiable and he said he had none. A search, however, disclosed a revolver and some cartridges in his possession, as well as a pair of automatic pistols and 100 rounds of ammunition hidden in a bag which formed part of his luggage.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

The accused prayed the Court to make arrangements to send his wife and child, who were in Bombay, to Kabul. His Worship assured the accused that this would be done.

THEFT OF TENNIS BALL.

One Rama Soma, who has four previous convictions to his account, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a half, including six weeks' solitary confinement, by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, for the theft of a few tennis balls and some wearing apparel, the whole valued at about Rs. 15.

It appears that on Thursday last, complainant, one Manuel D'Souza, when he returned to his dwelling at the Elphinstone College Gymkhana, found the lock of his door forced open. The accused, who was inside, rushed out with the stolen articles and tried to run away but was pursued and caught.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate passed the order stated above and directed the accused to report himself to the Police for three years after his release.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "HIMALAYA." March 14.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Himalaya" with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Greenaway, Capt. H. and Mrs.
McNeill, Capt. A. A. C.
Boyd, Capt. J. C.
Moody, Mr. R. H.
Thomas, Mr. R.
Polhill, Sub.-Lt. A. H.
Fielding, Miss H. M.
Fawcett, Mrs. H. and Miss.
Keigam, Mr. P.
Rose, Mr. G. M.
Dhadibhai, Mr. J.
Wilsdon, Mr. B. H.
Neyent, Mrs.
Lopeland, Miss. M.

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Spencer, Miss N. J.
Ranson, Rev. J. W. and Mrs.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Segar, Lt. E.
D'Oyley, Capt. J.
Robb, Mr. A.
Kenrick, Major W.
Bell, Col. L. M.
Betts, Capt. A. J. V. and Mrs.
Fisher, Mr. H. C. J.
Tungley, Miss C. P.
Verrall, Miss H.
Torkington, Mr. J. E. B.
O'Brien, Mr. J.
Murray, Major W.
Coppinger, Capt. F. R.
Fogt, Mr. G.
Eastmead, Maj. C. S. and Mrs.
Hodgson, Mr. R. B.
Pechey, Mr. W. P.
Mehta, Mr. M. J.
Byrne, Mr. F. W.
Johnson, Mr. G. A.
Horne, Mr. J. A.
Just, Mrs. K.
Gregory, Mr. R. V.
Kendrick, Mr. W. A.
Martyr. Mr. J. F.
Dearle, Mr. H. P.
Botterill, Mr. W.
Parks, Mr. W. B., Mrs. and child.
Simson, Major H.
Richards, Mr. A. J.
Philips Mr. F.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Randall, Mr. H. D. and Mrs.
Forbes, Mr. A.
Owen, Mr. F.
Saunders, Mr. T. O. B.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Quanbrough, Miss.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Burnett, Capt. A. H.
Mahon, Mr. H. J. M.
Bell, Mrs. R. M.
Griffin, Mr. F. M. A.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Mar. 15.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :

Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. C.
Alston, Mr. W. H. S.
Antioch, His Holiness the Patriach of
Annan, Mr. W. C.
Battine, Mrs. R. St. C and maid.
Boileau, Mr. C.
Boyce, Capt. and Mrs. R. B.
Brewin, R.E., Lt.-Col. J. P.
Burton, Capt. G. W.
Cecil, Captain R. E.
Chitham, Mr. C. C.
Christison, Mr. G.W.
Clarke, Miss.
Clulow, Mr. C. A.
Collins, Major C. B.
Cooke, Capt. O. C. P.
Cooke, Mrs. S.A. and child.
Cossart, Capt. A.H.B.
Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Darell, Mr. R. D. E.
Darling, Rev. C. W.
Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. L. Gordon.
Desai, Mr. B. J.
Dorman, Lt. E. C.
Douglas, Mr. G. L.
Dudgeon, Mr. M. F.
Duffern, Mr. E.
Edwards, Mr. B. M. M.
Elphinston, Mr. T. G.
Esplin, Mr. J.
Fenner, Major C. C.
Finnis, Mr. H.
Forbes, Mr. E.
Forrest, Mr.
Freeman, Miss.
Furney, Maj. and Mrs. J. L.
Garces, Mrs. A. D., nurse and infant.
Gessner, Mr. W.
Glendinning, Mr. A. H.
Hamilton, Mr. R. S.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel.
Hamilton, Lady.
Harding, Mr. W. Becket.
Haynes, Mr. W. F.
Holdich, Maj. A.
Holdich, Mrs. and maid.
Hopkins, Mr. A. E.
Houghton, Mr. W. H. E.
Innes, Mr. D. W.
Jackson, Mr. W.
Jackson, Mr. C. H.
John, Mr. H. C.
Kanga, Mr. J. B.
Kennedy, Capt. C. F.
Khugenstein, Mr. S.
Lethbridge, Capt. A.
Lister, I. M. S., Capt. A. E. J.
Liston, Mr. W. W. F.
Lowen, Mr. H. P.
Lumsden, Captain G.
Mackertich, Mr. A.
MacPherson, Mrs. D. W.
Mansfield, Mr.
Martin, Mr. D. D. de R.
McLeod, Mr. C. C.
McLeod, Mr. M. C.
McLeod, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. B. and Mrs.
McMeekin, Mr. A. G.
Meyer, Mr. R.
Morris, Mr. E. E.
Munn, Mr. H. R. D.
Osler, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.
Panton. Mr. G.
Platt, Mr. L. S.
Preston, Mr. J.
Procter, Lady.
Purdey, Mr.
Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. E. B.
Ramsden, Mrs. Stevenson.
Richardson, Major J. J.
Ritson, Captain G.
Robarts, Capt. C. H. S.
Robinson, Mr. C. J.
Rust, Mr.
Rutter, Mr. Thos.
Shaw, Mr. F. W.
Sherriff, Mr. F.
Shimwell, Mr. H.
Simoens, Mr. J. F.
Simpson, Mr. O.
Sloggett, Capt. A. J. H.
Swan, Maj. and Mrs. J. S.
Symons, Mr. J. L.
Symons, Mr. T. E. R.
Thuillier, Mrs. H. F.
Torrie, Capt. C. J.
Townshend, Mr. P. A. K.
Veares, Mr. E.
Wadia, Mr. R. D. N.
Wanger, Mr. Lee.
Wilson, Mr. W. C. F. A.
Wimbush, Mr. O. C. B.
Wise, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Wrightson, Miss.
Yapp, Mr. G. E.
Yates, Captain C. M.
Young, Mr.
Yorke, Mr. A. J.

PER S.S. "ARCADIA," MARCH 19.

Allan, Lieut K D
Anderson, Mr W A
Anderson, Mr W H
Anderson, Miss M S
Abbott, Mr R G
Allen, Mrs
Bannerman, Capt and Mrs E H
Batchelor Mr E
Bignell, Capt B N
Bignell, Mr R G
Bischoff, Miss
Boyd, Mrs A
Bull, Mr and Mrs F E
Burnett, Mrs A S
Burton, Maj R W
Bushil, Mr W H
Bodkin, Captain L F
Byrde, Mr E A
Carew, Mrs A J
Carew, Miss
Carmichael, Mrs G
Carr, Maj H A
Chanter, Mrs A D
Clutterpuck, Mrs and child
Colvin, Mrs M S
Cookson, Mrs G A and child
Cunningham, Mr W W
Cairnes, Mrs W E P
Calvert, Major R T C
Calvert, Mrs and child
Carroll, Capt B M
Cassels, Mrs W S and infant
Conway, Gordon Master
Cox, Miss E F
Darrell, Miss G
Daniell, Miss W M C
Davis, Mr and Mrs J G and child
Deane, Mr C H S
Deane, Miss E M
Davon, Mrs G C
Dewhurst, Mr and Mrs R P
Dill Capt R F
Kingston, Mrs
Kirk, Mrs
Lambert, Mr and Mrs E Ferard child
Lane, Capt F B
Lovett, Mr and Mrs H V and child
Lawrence, Lt H R L
Lessle Major W B
Mackenzie, Mr J S
Mclean, Mrs R E A
MacPherson, Mr and Mrs Stewart
Macquoid, Maj C
Masters, Mrs Errol
Mathias, Mr A E
Maynard Mr and Mrs Waxwell
Mayne, Mrs C E M, child and infant
McGowan, Lieut W H
Mead, Lt-Col H
Mell, IMS, Maj and Mrs F O
Moore, Mr R J and two children
Muir, Miss
Mackinnon, Capt A E B
Maddox, Mr C R
Masters, Capt A
Master, Capt J
Masters, Mr O
Maynard, Mr and Mrs W Maxwell
McDonald, Major J H
Newton, Mr and Mrs H G T
Nicholl, Miss
Ozzard, Lt-Col and Mrs F R
Pantin Mrs J
Paul, Miss M
Favitt, Miss
Pearson, Mr J R
Pemberton, Mr and Mrs
Perkins, Mr C S Steele
Poe, Miss W M
Rice, Mr Stanby
Ridley, Mr and Mrs H B
Roberts, Lt-Col and Mrs H L
Rollo, Mrs
Ross, Mrs H de L
Ramsey, Mr T R
Ritchie, Maj and Mrs C McL
Rolleston, Lt A G
Scott, Miss E
Seconde, Mr E C
Sherring, Mrs F K
Silver, Mr A
Skelton, Mr, Mrs C and child
Slader, I S C, Maj and Mrs D R
Smith, Miss E M
Spring-Walker, Maj and Mrs F
Spring-Walker, Miss
Sawyer, Mrs
Stephenson, Mrs and child
Stow, Mrs, child and infant
Stubbs, Mr and Mrs L M and child
Schmuck, Miss E
Shillds, Miss M A
Stockley, Mrs and three children
Talbot, Mrs G W
Thomas, Miss D
Trefusis, Capt and Mrs G R
Tresham, Mrs, child and infant
Tribe, Maj C W
Tweedie, Mr and Mrs W E, and infant
Twiss, Capt A M
Two Misses Hendley
Waters, Drand Mrs H G and two children
Watson, Mr A
Weston, Mr G A
Whitworth-Jones, Mrs and infant
Wild, Mr and Mrs A C, and child
Williams, Mr and Mrs W H
Wormald, Maj and Mrs F W and infant
Wildman, Lt A H
Wrench, Mrs J M D and infant

PER S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI," MARCH 15.

The Ellerman Line s s "City of Karachi," Commander Morrison, will sail on this afternoon, with the following passengers. Medical inspection of passengers will take place at the Ballard-pier at 4 p.m. :—

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID.

Huntley, Miss
Malyon, Lieut F H

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Barnett Mrs W C
Fox Strangeways, Mr
Fox Strangeways, Mrs
Fox Strangeways, Miss
Fox Strangeways, Miss
Dobosen, Mr H
Mack, Mr H

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Arnold, Mrs A L and child
Cameron, Rev A M
Fagan, Mrs
Findon, Mr H and Mrs
Gadsby, Mrs R
Goalen, Miss
Grisewood, Capt A E
Grisewood, Mrs
Grisewood, Miss
Hawkins, Rev J
McLeod, Mr D C
McLeod, Mrs and 2 children
Mitchell, Lt W C S
Muckell, Mr B
Nicoll, Mr A P
Nicoll, Mrs
Nixon, Rev
Parker, Mrs Lewis child and 2 infants
Peltier, Mrs L child and infant
Procter, Mrs and 2 children
Smith, Mrs F H and infant
Sworder, Miss
Waller, Mr A

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES

Ackland Capt H EPD
Ackland, Mrs
Alston, Mr W
Alston, Mrs
Alston, Master
Gilce, Capt E D
Graves, Miss
Ingles Miss
Judd, Mr C R
Judd, Mrs
Lentaigne, Lieut E C
Lewis, Mr J
Llewelyn, Miss G
McWatters, Capt C
Macfie, Capt C
Mc edith, Mr A
Meyer, Col
Meyer, Mrs
Mumford, Mr
Mumford, Mrs
Northwood, Mr L
Ozanne, Lieut C D
Paris, Capt A L
Pipon, Mr P J
Pipon, Mrs child and nurse
Quinn, Mr P
Roberts, Lt Col Stokes
Shea, Major H F
Wiley, Rev A L
Wiley, Mrs
Young, Mrs C F G

PER S.S. HABSBURG, Mar. 16.

The undernoted passengers will proceed to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Habsburg on the 16th inst (Sunday from the Victoria Dock No. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at Victoria-dock shed No. 7 on the 16th Inst at 2 p.m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station Frere-road, near Prince's dock with all their luggage and kit, on the 16th inst. at 12 noon :—

Adams, Capt. G. S
Algie, Mrs.
Altintop, Mr A M
Andreas, Mr C R W
Andrews, Mrs E M
Andrews Mr L.
Anderson, Miss E A
Athill, Lt L J.
Bains, Major and Mrs F E and infant.
Bauer, Miss A.
Benson, Mr E F
Biertz, Mr C.
Blackburn, Revd, H W
Boys, Mrs E R S
Brewer Mrs G G
Chance, Lt.
Colville, Capt.
Creagh, Maj and Mrs E G.
Edgar Mann, Lt.
Evans, Mr G C.
Ford, Mr and E W
Gage, Major and Mrs,
Good, Miss H M.
Gough, Lt J B.
Gubert, Miss.
Gutmann, Mr and Mrs
Hailes, Lt W L.
Hall, Miss E.
Halikia, Mr A Th.
Hanson. Capt G J G.
Hillier, Mrs.
Hole, Major and Mrs.
Hope, Major A W.
Hope, Dr J D.
Hope, Mr B
Hopkins, Mrs H M R.
Howard, Capt B H.
Houghton, Lt Col F A
Hudson, Lt B R.
Hunter, Major W H.
Jost, Mr C.
Komerski, Miss M
Keyworth, Major R
Kettle, Capt T R H
Kretzschmar, Mrs
Lollye, Major and Mrs
Larive, Mr L
Lindroth, Mrs H
Mackenzie, Mr F A J
Master, Mrs
Marshall, Mrs W B
Martin, Lt A D
Martin, Capt S D
Maturin, Lt H
Matcalfe, Major and Mrs F H nurse and 2 children
Moriarity, Mrs R G S, nurse and infant
Moss King, Mrs and child
Muller, Prof O V
Oehmichen, Mr
Oertel, Mr and Mrs M H
Peters, Revd and Mrs G, and 3 children
Persson, Miss R
Pickford, Mr
Pittar, Mr C E
Rendel, Lt
Ritchie, Capt F W
Ritchey, Capt and Mrs M B H
Robinson, Major and Mrs J W
Robinson, Major H A
Robinson, Lt D C
Routh, Mr and Mrs C
Rowcraft, Major C H
Seagrim, Capt E H
Semeni, Lt
Sheepshanks, Lt R H
Simpson, Mr J
Slade, Powell, Capt P T
Souter, Mr E M
Sprott, Miss
Squires, Lt R D
Stirling, Sir G
Stirling, Lady and child
Strosin, Miss
Tassell, Miss
Thomas, Miss B
Thomson, Major A G
Thorston, Capt W T
Trevor Booth, Mrs T R
Tsolakid, Mr S C
Warrack, Miss
Watson, Major L A
Waller, Lt H W L
Whitton, Mr H A
Wibley, Mr and Mrs F H
Williamson, Mrs A and maid
Wilhelm, Mr P
Woods, Major C E S
Zource, Mr T

Sir Krishna Gupta has resumed his duties as member of the India Council.

What do I stand for?

I stand for Quality,
I stand for Simplicity,
I stand for Durability—
in other words, I stand for

MICHELIN

Cycle and Motor-Cycle Tyres.

N.B.—We offer no samples, nor sections. It is a very easy matter to show good samples, and then to deliver an article of inferior quality.

A tyre, in the long run, has to be judged by its wear, and not by a specially manufactured section. Michelin produces ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST—*which is suited to all climates.*

AGENTS:

CALCUTTA :—Leslie and Co., 3, Chowringee.
ALIGARH U. P.:—J. H. Johnson and Co., Eastern Motor Garages.
MADRAS :—Addison and Co., Mount Road.
RANGOON :—G. McKenzie and Co., Sule Padoga Road.

12.

GRANDE CHARTREUSE LIQUEURS—

Now made in Tarragona, Spain, and again shipped in the old shape bottles and under the labels here shown.

These Liqueurs are as delicious now as they were —formerly—being made with the

Same Plants,
the
Same Ingredients,
according to the
Same Secret Process
as of old and by the
Same Chartreux Monks
who used to make them in France, previous to their —expulsion.—

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Fsq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
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TO PARENTS.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

NIAGARA UP-TO-DATE.

As I was passing the Canadian Government emigration offices in Charing Cross-d (writes the London correspondent of "Daily Dispatch"), my attention was racted by a minature Niagara fall of den corn. The corn was descending in ever-ending stream, the shop window's e, and a crowd of people watched the ctacle so well devised to suggest the minion's everlasting grain supply. nada's Niagara of wheat will feed the pire," was the inscription overhead.

walked inside behind Niagara. "A verful lot of wheat you are using there, I es," was my remark in a feeble attempt suit dialect to the environment.

'Not so much, as you'd think," was the onic rejoinder of the man in charge of show. "See here!" I peeped behind a tition, and saw that the grain was glued to sacking, which, was being propelled nd rollers at the top and bottom of the

COFFIN WARDROBE.

ome twelve or fifteen years ago, there d in the North Country an old gentle-n (with whom formerly I had some uaintance) of remarkable intelligence, an sional writer on economic subjects (says rrespondent in "Notes and Queries"). I not aware that he was eccentric, but I told that he had a coffin made for him-and kept it up-ended in his bedroom ressing-room. I asked a near relative is not long ago if this story was correct. said, Yes, that it was done to save pain trouble at death; that the coffin—I k it stood in an alcove or recess—was d with hooks, and was used as a hang-wardrobe—I think, with a curtain ore it.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SLEEP.

One of the professors attached to Harvard versity was engaged in arduous mental k, and was reduced to such a state of mnia that he feared he would become ane.

scientifically perfect chair (says the ily Express") was constructed especially his benefit, and this chair permitted "as plete relaxation as a gallon of treacle a marble slab."

he subject of the experiment, while ed in the chair, obtained full rest in the time required for resting on a tress. He retained full consciousness, when he left the chair all bodily vigour restored.

The unnamed professor has been living strange life for a number of years, never ling it necessary to close his eyes.

UNSINKABLE.

A new form of lifebelt is suggested by the ris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" iving to operate upon—to deflate, in fact, you will forgive the crudeness of the m—an œdematous patient, a country tor near Lyon desired that the said ient should be first bathed. But so pyant was the gentleman that it took ee nurses and the doctor himself to keep n immersed. In a word, he was unsink-e. Hence the doctor drew the follow-conclusions:—

"This extended subcutaneous œdema uld be utilised in great marine disasters prevent drowning. The ship's doctors uld employ the critical moments in ad-inistering to the shipwrecked and to mselves subcutaneous injections in the and body. All that is necessary is a ge, a rubber tube, and a bulb. This ical œdema might also with advantage employed by long-distance swimmers.'

NO BEACON FOR LORDS.

How many people know that the lamp in Clock Tower at Westminster, which is when Parliament is sitting is a beacon the Commons only, and not for the ds? asks the "Manchester Guardian." not often that the Lords sit by them-es, as they did the other day. Let it, efore, be put on record that though the war flying on the Victoria Tower, as it ays does when the High Court of Parlia-nt is assembled, no light shone from over dull glow of the clock face when dusk

BRITISH STOICISM.

Do we take our pleasures sadly? Here is tory of "British stoicism" from the Western Mail." When Ball scored the rth goal for Swansea at Ninian Park on turday, two or three of his fellow-players up to him, embraced him, and put their nds round his neck, and one of them ually kissed him.

WORLD'S CHEEKIEST MAN.

The world's cheekiest man has been dis-vered at Plainville, Conn' (according to "Daily Express"). His name is James en, and when arrested last week on a e of burglary at a cigar shop owned by is Conforti, he confessed to taking £20 rth of goods.

He was released on bail, and went round the cigar shop.

"You had a raffle here last week," he said Conforti.

"That's so," replied the owner, astonished see the man in his shop.

"The prize was a box of cigars?"

"That's so."

"There's the winning ticket. I bought I come around for the smokes."

A FRONTIER INCIDENT.

There is a new child story in the "Man-hester Guardian."

"Ma! ma!" sobbed Willis, "do my ears elong to my neck or my face?." "Why, hat is the matter?" was the temporising eply. "Well, you told Mary to wash y face, and she's washing my ears too!"

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th Feb. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 28th Feb 1913.	For week ending 28th Feb 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 28th Feb. 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	30	1,167	31	1,125
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	32	1,170	30	1,133
Vessels transported	14	862	21	751
Vessels attended to	2	85	3	69
Vessels warped...	...	66	1	51

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON. SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Feb. 28.

It is understood that the German Imperial wedding will take place earlier than was at first contemplated, the date now proposed being May 24. Princes Victoria Luise will wear a wreath of myrtle from a special bush grown in the garden of the Palace at Potsdam, from which the wedding wreaths of the brides of the Hohenzollern family have been taken for years past.

The Great Seal, which is to be put in Commission during the Lord Chancellor's forthcoming visit to Canada, caused Lord Brougham a sad spell of anxiety during his tenure of office. When he was visiting the Duke of Bedford at his Scottish seat, some ladies of the house-party amused themselves by abstracting the Seal from Brougham's room. After he discovered his loss, the Chancellor was so frantic that his tormentors promised to restore it on conditions. They blindfolded him, hid the Seal in the drawing-room, and helped him to find it, guilding him in his search by tunes on the piano, which grew louder as he drew near the Seal and softer as he drew away. After an hour's scrambling, the Chancellor found his Seal in a tea-caddy.

It is stated upon good authority that the King of Spain has lately been making further large investments in British securities. His Majesty is one of the many European Sovereigns who have practically the whole of their private incomes invested in England. Of course, these investments are, for the most part, made under the names of third parties.

Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein is the first lady of the Royal House to be the bearer of a message from the Sovereign to any part of his dominions. Hitherto, such missions have been performed by Princes or Ambassadors Extraordinary. The West Indies, to which the Royal message was conveyed, was one of the first parts of Britain overseas to receive the visit of King George when on his first long cruise as a midshipman.

It is possible that King George, as a further mark of his regard for the late Captain Scott, will offer Lady Scott on her return from New Zealand the use of a suite of rooms at Hampton Court. There are at present two suites unoccupied.

The establishment in which they were discovered was one of the "Meteor Monasteries" which are the wonderful distinguishing feature of Thessaly. They are called "Meteor" (lofty) on account of their commanding positions on the tops of steep hills, which stand up bare from the green Thessalian plains. Formerly there were twenty of these monasteries; but now there remain only seven, of which five in all are now inhabited by some thirty monks of the Greek Church. The particular hoard of over 1,000 MSS. referred to above had been hidden by a monk, long since dead, in a kind of catacomb, the entrance to which had been hidden by a huge oak cupboard. The manuscript treasures of Greek monasteries are well known—the Codex Sinaiticus of the of the New Testament came from such a monastery on Mount Sinai—but since they are guarded jealously, it is seldom that such a discovery is made.

An unexpected and most ramarkable literary find is announced from Thessaly—namely, that a member of the "French Byzantine Society has discovered in one of the Meteor Monasteries," 1124 ancient MSS. Among them are included a portion of a thirteenth-century copy of the Iliad of Homer, parts of a fifteenth-century MS. of Mesiod, extracts from the "Ajax" of Sophocles and also the "Electra," and copies of various works by Aristides the Rhetorician, Themistius the Sophist, and countless Greek grammarians. Finally, there are a number manuscript texts from the Old and New Testaments. The MSS., from this none too detailed announcement, seem to be interesting, if hardly of the epochmaking kind.

Two pawning transactions of an unusual kind have been reported lately from Milan comes the news that the gold keys of the city have been seized and pawned by the successful plaintiff in an action against the municipality. And the Turkish Government, it appears, has pledged the Bourse and other public buildings in Constantinople to a group of French financiers for £500,000. A still more extraordinary transaction of this kind occurred under the Second Empire, when Charles Sanson, namesake and grandson of the executioner of Louis XVI., filled the post in which his ancestor displayed so much activity. This degenerate Sanson ran heavily into debt, and, having exhausted all other means of raising money, pawned the guillotine. Being called upon to execute a criminal before he was able to redeem the pledge, he had to confess his misdemeanour to the authorities, who forthwith relieved him of his functions.

The "Temps" publishes extracts from the second instalment of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid's reflection on his times, which will appear in the March number of the German magazine, "Nord und Sud." The ex-Sultan's remarks on fatalism show an intelligent comprehension very different from the usually accepted opinion held in Europe. "Kismet—Kismet—what a fatal word! What disasters has it already brought on our heads! cannot find fatalism taught in a single page of the Koran, and only in the course of the last century has idleness and stupidity gradually developed it to its present noxious from. Our 'Inshallah' ('If God wills') is very convenient for cloaking indolence. "Manomet ordered submission to God, but not in the sense of foolish fatalism. Great is the goodness of God, but He cannot look after the individual needs of everybody in the world, and every man should think and work for himself. 'Who does not sow shall not reap, nor shall who does not work have bread to eat,' but unfortunantly we Turks have not been able to grasp this truto. "The Syrian and the Arab do not let everything slide in the same way, and the Christians have a letter conception. The Bible also say: 'Take no thought for the morrow, for the Lord shall provtde, as for the birds of the air and the beast of the field,' yet the Christians work and progress whilst we remain behind."

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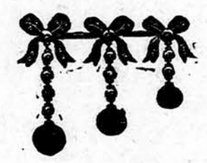
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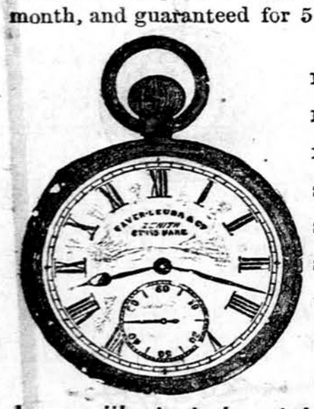

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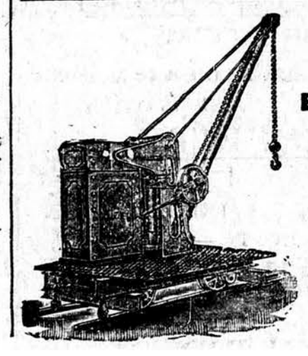

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